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ABSTRACT

Based on the findings of a two month visit to Argentina by a World Bank Mission in November/December of 1988, this report summarizes current economic, education, and social policies in Argentina. The four major areas targeted are the social sectors, education, health care, and housing. The analysis identifies critical problems in the organization of and approach to education, health and public housing and why previous reform efforts were impeded. Suggestions are made for change and improvement in the efficiency of the social sectors and recommendations are made for addressing the problems of primary and secondary education as well as vocational and higher education. Sixty-six statistical data charts on population, the economy, employment, and a map of Argentina are provided. (NL)

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Argentina

Social Sectors in Crisis

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A WORLD BANK COUNTRY STUDY

Argentina
Social Sectors in Crisis

The World Bank
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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PREFACE

This report is based on the findings of a World Bank mission which visited Argentina in November/December 1986. The mission was comprised of:

Kutlay Ebiri (Mission Leader)
Mario Artaza (Deputy Mission Leader)
Robert Buckley (Housing)
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Robert McMeekin (Education)
Jean Pillet (Health)
Hector Dieguez (Consultant)
Atilio Elizagaray (Consultant)
Ana Jaramillo (Consultant)

The mission summarized its preliminary findings in an Aide Memoire, and discussed them with the authorities before leaving the field.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit	-	Austral (A)
Exchange Rate Effective March 30, 1987		
US$1.00	-	1.541 Austral
1.00 Austral	-	US$0.649
A 1,000,000	-	US$649,000

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

BHN	Banco Hipotecaria Nacional (National Mortgage Bank)
COFESA	Consejo Federal de Salud (Federal Health Council)
FAM	Fondo de Asistencia en Medicamentos (Drug Assistance Fund)
FONAVI	Fondo Nacional de Vivienda (National Housing Fund)
FOPROVI	Fondo Provincial de Vivienda (Provincial Housing Fund), Buenos Aires
INDEC	Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censo (National Institute of Statistics and Census)
INOS	Instituto Nacional de Obras Sociales (National Institute of Social Insurance Funds)
IPV	Instituto Provincial de Vivienda (Provincial Housing Institute)
MCH	Maternal and child health
MEJ	Ministerio de Educacion y Justicia (Ministry of Education and Justice)
MSAS	Ministerio de Salud y Accion Social (Ministry of Health and Social Action)
OS	Obra Social (Social Insurance Fund)
PAN	Programa de Alimentacion Nacional (National Food Program)
PAS	Programa de Asistencia para Salud (Health Assistance Program
PHC	Primary health care
PPEVI	Programa Provincial de Erradicacion de Villas Inestables (Provincial Program for Slum Eradication), Mendoza.
PRECUB	Programa de Recuperacion y Desarrollo Urbano de la Boca (Program for the Recuperation and Urban Development of Boca)
PROVIPO	Programa de Vivienda Popular (Popular Housing Program), Salta
SESOS	Secretaria de Estadistica de Obras Sociales (Secretariat of Statistics for Social Insurance Funds)
SVOA	Secretaria de Vivienda y Ordeno Ambiental (Secretariat of Housing and Environment)

COUNTRY DATA - ARGENTINA

AREA
2766.9 thous. sq km.

POPULATION 8/
31.1 million (1986)
Rate of Growth: 1.6

DENSITY 1/
10.7 per sq. km.
16.9 per sq. km. of arable land

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS 1/

Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	23.6
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	8.9
Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births)	34.4

HEALTH 2/

Population per physician (thous.)	0.5
Population per hospital bed (thous.)	0.2

INCOME DISTRIBUTION 2/

% of national income, highest quintile	50.3
lowest quintile	4.4

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND OWNERSHIP

% owned by top 10% of owners	..
% owned by smallest 10% of owners	..

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER (1980)

% of population - urban	65.0
rural	17.0

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (1980)

% of population - total	87.0

NUTRITION 1/

Calorie intake as % of requirements	119.2
Per capita protein intake (grams per day)	99.7

EDUCATION

Adult literacy rate %	93.0 3/
Primary school enrollment %	107.0 1/

GNP PER CAPITA IN 1986: US $ 2153 4/

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1986 8/

	US $ Mln.	% of GNP
GNP at market prices	66061.1	100.0
Gross Domestic Investment	8257.6	12.5
Gross National Savings	7487.9	11.3
Current Account Balance	-2645.0	-4.0
Exports of Goods & NFS	8797.0	13.3
Imports of Goods & NFS	7025.0	10.6

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES (%, const. prices)

	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1986 8/
GNP at market prices	2.9	1.8	-3.4	7.1
Gross Domestic Investment	1.9	4.4	-16.2	18.5
Gross National Savings	0.5	2.0	-13.8	-7.0
Exports of Goods & NFS	-4.7	14.1	5.2	-8.6
Imports of Goods & NFS	0.6	13.3	-13.0	16.9

OUTPUT, LABOR FORCE AND PRODUCTIVITY IN 1986 8/

	Value Added		Labor Force 5/		V.A. Per Worker
	US $ Mln.	%	Thous.	%	US $
Agriculture	10637.0	15.2	1334	12.0	7970.9
Industry	25192.8	36.0	3488	31.4	7222.5
Services	34150.2	48.8	6277	56.6	5440.7
Total/Average	69980.0	100.0	11099	100.0	6304.9

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	Consolidated Public Sector			Central Government		
	Aus Mln.	% of GDP		Aus Mln.	% of GDP	
	1985	1985	1983-85	1985	1985	1983-85
Current Receipts	10712	27.0	24.5	6666.5	16.8	16.1
Current Expenditures	10077	25.4	25.9	4146.6	10.5	10.6
Current Balance	635	1.6	-1.3	2519.9	6.4	5.5
Capital Expenditures	2420	6.1	6.7	645.3	1.6	1.6
Surplus or Deficit	-1746	-4.4	-7.9	2176.8	5.5	4.5
External Financing (net)	436	1.1	1.4	489	1.2	1.0

COUNTRY DATA - ARGENTINA

MONEY, CREDIT AND PRICES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	(Millions of Au$ outstanding end of period)						
Money and Quasi Money	8.6	16.0	38.3	193.6	1195.3	7337.9	..
Bank Credit to Public Sector	2.8	10.8	34.8	212.3	994.9	1640.1	..
Bank Credit to Private Sector	8.3	22.2	68.9	290.8	1822.4	9398.3	..
Money and Quasi Money as % of GDP	30.4	29.3	29.4	28.4	22.6	18.5	..
Wholesale Price Index (1981=100)	47.9	100.0	357.3	1646.8	11093.0	84820.7	138982.2
Annual percentage changes in:							
General Price Index	75.4	109.0	257.3	360.9	573.6	664.6	63.9
Bank Credit to Public Sector	0.3	385.2	322.2	610.1	468.6	164.9	..
Bank Credit to Private Sector	0.2	266.0	310.4	422.1	626.7	515.7	..

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	1975	1980	1986 8/
	(Millions of US$)		
Exports of Goods, NFS	3704	10765	8797
Imports of Goods, NFS	4518	14024	7025
Resource Gap (deficit = -)	-814	-3259	1772
Interest Payments (net)	-460	-947	-3938
Other Factor Payments (net)	-15	-584	-484
Net Current Transfers	5	23	5
Balance on Current Account	-1284	-4767	-2645
Direct Investment	..	789	574
Public M&LT Loans (net)	-12	3400	762
Disbursements	1018	5809	3134
Amortization	1030	2409	2372
Subtotal	-12	3400	762
Other Capital (net)	189	-2217	487
Changes in Reserves (- incr	1107	2796	822
Gross Reserves (end year)	618	7288	3927
Net reserves (end year)	-520	6641	-9999

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (AVERAGE 1984-1986)	US $ Mln.	%
Agricultural goods	3462.7	44.2
Manuf. goods of agric. orig	2545.7	32.5
Manuf. of industrial origin	1821.3	23.3
Total	7829.7	100.0

EXTERNAL DEBT, DEC. 31, 1986	US $ Mln.
Public Debt	40496
Private Debt	9578
Total Outstanding & Disbursed	49074
IBRD	896
IDB	1368
IMF	2326
Bilaterals	3140
Bonds	3354
Commercial Banks	37990
DEBT SERVICE RATIO FOR 1986 6/	75.9
Interest service ratio	48.8

RATE OF EXCHANGE 7/	
1980	
US $ 1.00 = Au $	0.00018
Au $ 1.00 = US $	5555.6
1986 8/	
US $ 1.00 = Au $	0.94303
Au $ 1.00 = US $	1.06041

IBRD/IDA LENDING, DECEMBER 31, 1986 (Mln. US $)

	IBRD	IDA
Outstanding & Disbursed	896	-
Undisbursed	986	-
Outstanding incl. Undisbursed	1882	-

1/ Between 1982 and 1985.
2/ Between 1970 and 1976.
3/ 1978.
4/ Estimate. Bank Atlas methodology.
5/ Calculated by applying 1980 ratios of sectoral categories to total population to 1986 estimated population.
6/ Excludes arrears and amortization of short-term debt; includes rescheduling of debt.
7/ Year average.
8/ Preliminary.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since mid-1970s, the economic crisis and instability have reduced the living standards of an increasing section of the Argentine population. To mitigate the hardship experienced by the poor, the Government, since taking office in 1983, has been introducing social emergency programs and trying to improve the efficiency and targeting of social services.

The present report identifies critical problems in the **organization** and **targeting** of social services--education, health and public housing--as well as serious weaknesses in the **capacity to mobilize and maintain the funds** needed for their provision. Powerful groups with strong **vested interests** in the status quo, the scarcity of reliable and systematic **information** and the lack of specialized **economic analysis units** impede social sector reform efforts. This report offers ways in which the efficiency of social sectors can be improved while reducing the hardship experienced by the lower income groups.

Popular support is a prerequisite of any social reform effort. The challenge facing the Government in this area is to prepare the reforms with adequate attention to their **distributive impact** and incorporate the organized efforts of the potential beneficiaries. **Strengthening the budgetary process** through the establishment of specialized economic units in the ministries in charge of education, health and housing, and **furthering the decentralization** of these responsibilities to provinces, with appropriate redistributive mechanisms could be taken as the starting points of the reorganization effort.

A critical step should be to reduce the financial dependence of social sectors on general public revenues through the introduction of **user charges**, especially when these funds can be utilized to **allow the access of the needy population** to these services.

Specific measures to serve the Government's efficiency and equity objectives in each of these sectors are suggested in the following matrix. The order in which issues and instruments are listed in each matrix does not reflect suggestions for priority of action (numbers in parentheses indicate the paragraphs in which the issues are analyzed).

SECTOR: EDUCATION

FOCUS	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND DISTRIBUTIVE TRANSFERS	EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCE USE
School attendance and equal access to education system (2.2, 2.8, 2.9, 2.20, 2.28, 2.29)	Adequate funding of school-lunch programs for needy children (2.10) Financial assistance to low income parents to buy books and materials (2.10) Tuition fee increases for private secondary schools (2.20) Stipends for selected talented and needy secondary school students (2.20) Introduction of student loans for university students (2.30)	Information campaign directed specifically to lower income families on the long-term benefits of schooling (2.10) Narrower focus for and tighter supervision of expenditures on school-lunch programs (2.10)
Quality of education (2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.23, 2.24)	Introduction of tuition charges in higher education (2.30) and budgetary resource shift in favor of primary and secondary schooling (2.3)	Strengthening of the long-term planning and budgeting capacity of the Ministry and provincial education authorities (2.12) Teacher training, salary restructuring, reduction of piecemeal and part-time assignments (2.7) Introduction of an educational assessment system (2.13) Establishment of an independent university council (2.34)
Skilled manpower requirements (2.17, 2.35, 3.16, 3.17)	Increased private sector participation in short-term vocational training (2.17) Differentiation of university tuition fees to reflect differential costs of careers. (2.22)	Provision of adequate incentives for work in less developed areas for concentrated surplus manpower (2.35) Public sector pay scale review to reflect relative scarcities (2.35)

SECTOR: HEALTH

FOCUS	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND RESOURCE TRANSFERS	EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCE USE
Health care strategy: preventive vs. curative, primary vs. hospital care (3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8)	Budgetary resource shift from curative/hospital care to public health centers, maternal and child health, family planning, immunizations (3.7)	Adequate incentives for health manpower to work in health posts in small towns and rural areas (3.18) Information campaigns for immunization and family planning (3.8)
Hospital capacity and management (3.9, 3.10)	Charging of user fees from social insurance funds (OS) with providing hospital retaining a major part of the proceeds (3.12) Matching funds from communities and municipalities for maintenance and modernization (3.12)	Managerial autonomy for public hospitals (3.12) with professional hospital administrators (3.18) Regional specialization and integration (3.11) Reduction and consolidation of hospital bed capacity (3.11)
Health manpower		Introduction of high tuition fees for medical education (3.17) and/or compulsory service in less developed areas (3.18) Improvement of career ladders, including training of physicians in hospital administration (3.18)
Health care financing (3.21, 3.22, 3.23)	Assistance to the OSs' and private groups' efforts to introduce prepayment and health maintenance programs (3.18)	Introduction of pricing systems to build competitive pressures and the simplification of payment systems (3.24) Modification of the contracting between the OSs and providers, tighter supervision (3.24)
Supervision, regulation and special programs (3.25, 3.28, 3.29, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.38)	Strengthening of INOS' supervisory and distributive functions (3.28) Modernization and consolidation of public laboratories for food and drug controls (3.33) Narrowing the target group and extending the benefits provided by PAN (3.36, 3.37)	Establishment of an information base and norms and regulations (3.30) Introduction of nutrition status indicators for PAN target group (3.37) Coordination of PAN's efforts with other poverty alleviation programs (3.37)

SECTOR: HOUSING

FOCUS	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND DISTRIBUTIVE TRANSFERS	EFFICIENCY OF RESOURCE USE
Administration of the National Housing Fund (FONAVI) (4.8, 4.9, 4.12)	Introduction of cross-checks between the firms' tax returns, output levels, fiscal benefit applications and FONAVI collections to reduce evasion (4.14)	Reduction of staff turnover in the Secretariat of Housing (4.8) Decentralization of FONAVI management and resource allocation to provinces (1.16, 4.8) Cooperation with community organizations to improve targeting (4.22)
FONAVI construction costs (4.10)	Shifting a major part of FONAVI resources to smaller and simpler housing solutions (4.22)	Drawing of contracts with construction firms in an unambiguous form (4.14) Tighter supervision of contractors' work (4.14) Elimination of procedural delays in the authorization of expenditures (4.14)
Cost recovery and housing subsidies (4.6, 4.11, 4.12)	Full, simultaneous adjustment of repayments to the changes in beneficiaries' income (4.14)	
Housing deficit (4.1, 4.3, 4.19)	Promotion/construction of rental housing (4.2) Conduct a study to examine legislation that would free up rental market (4.2). Technical/financial assistance to low cost housing solutions of nongovernmental organizations to mobilize beneficiaries' physical and financial contributions (4.20)	

CHAPTER ONE

SOCIAL SECTORS IN CRISIS

A. Background

1.1 In the mid-1970s, the Argentine economy began eroding and falling incomes and shifting wealth distribution hurt a large section of the population. Between 1974 and 1985, average household income declined by about 20 percent in real terms (see Annex Table 2.12). Income distribution became more skewed: in Greater Buenos Aires, the richest 10 percent increased its income share from 33 percent to 37 percent, while the share of the poorest 40 percent declined from 16 percent to 14 percent.

1.2 Wage earners experienced a major setback: some 30 percent of workers in large industrial enterprises lost their jobs, real wages dropped 37 percent between 1974 and 1985. The share of wages in GDP fell from 51 percent (1970-1975 average) to 36 percent (1976-1982 average), reflecting the drop in average real wages, an estimated 3 percent reduction in the participation of working age group to labor force, and a shift from wage- to self-employment, whose numbers have increased by 35 percent since 1976.

1.3 Even before Argentina's recent economic crisis began, a significant part of the population, especially in the poorer northern provinces and in the slum belt of Greater Buenos Aires, lived with little access to public education, health, water and sewerage, and under grievous housing conditions. Since the mid-1970s, the population in need of these services has increased, while the public and private resources for education, health and housing have declined. Between 1976 and 1981, the military government spent 17 percent less than the 1973-1975 average on social services, despite a 17 percent increase in total public expenditure, caused in large part by a significant rise in defense and security spending. (see Appendix Tables 5.5 to 5.9).

1.4 Inefficiencies have plagued the system: inadequate recurrent cost and maintenance budgeting and the lack of coordination between public and private sectors have reduced service levels, while expensive equipment sat idle and bureaucratic inertia delayed well-intentioned reform efforts. User charges have been almost totally absent. When applied, they have had little relation to service costs. Evasion of employer contributions for housing have reached, in some cases, 50 percent, and those collected have been badly administered (para 4.4).

1.5 Some services such as higher education and housing have predominantly benefited middle and higher income groups, while public hospitals, primary and secondary schools served lower income groups more than the middle and higher income groups. There has been no mechanism to

assist the talented poor students to go beyond the levels of education their parents could afford. Public housing program has been designed to help the lower income groups, but it has so far operated in such a way that about 80 percent of the households in dire need of housing has not qualified to get a house.

1.6 With the gap between the demand for and the supply of public social services growing, their ineffectiveness and shortcomings have become more visible. The deterioration of those services that predominantly benefit lower income groups--primary education, public hospitals, preventive health care, slum improvement programs--has been more severe than those that served the middle and higher income groups.

B. Social Policy: New Priorities, Planning and Budgeting

1.7 Since taking office in 1983, the Government has given priority to:

(i) alleviating the hardship experienced by an increasing part of the population;

(ii) restoring universal and free access to social services.

These priorities have been translated into the following sectoral objectives:

(i) in the area of education, restoration of an old tradition--universal and free access to all levels of education;

(ii) in the area of health care, priority to primary care, the coordination of financing agencies to maximize coverage, equity and quality of care, the coordination of providers into a pluralistic network of health services; and to the decentralization of management; introduction of an emergency food support program (PAN) for needy families;

(iii) in housing, reduction of the housing deficit of lower income families.

Building Support for Reforms

1.8 Achievement of these objectives would require substantial resource mobilization and major budgetary and institutional reforms to improve allocative and administrative efficiency and targeting. Without these, the quality of services would deteriorate further and major bottlenecks would emerge. However, the political support needed for resource mobilization and reforms has not yet materialized. Thus, the Government's efforts to go beyond emergency measures and introduce substantial reforms in the social sectors have encountered difficulties. On the one hand, with larger demands on fewer resources, the efficiency and distribution of social expenditures became more prominent in the political spotlight, strengthening the case for reforms. On the other hand, interest groups who benefit from the present subsidies tend to oppose reform efforts.

Interference with private school subsidies, for instance, meets the opposition of those who operate private schools; attempts to cut waste in health care through better supervision antagonize physicians and trade unions at the same time; initiatives to reform public housing programs are opposed by construction companies. By contrast, those who would benefit most from the efficient provision and allocation of social services are not adequately organized to voice their opinions and complaints.

1.9 Reforms in social sectors affect households directly. They should be introduced only after the social and distributive impact and political cost of each measure is determined. Lack of adequate understanding of the expected social benefits of these reforms may jeopardize the outcome. Past well-intentioned reform attempts failed to mobilize the support of the large groups who would benefit from the improved efficiency and targeting of social programs, which were thwarted by the powerful opposition. The Government should therefore consider incorporating the representatives of the potential beneficiaries of social reforms in the process of preparation and launching an information campaign on the inequitable functioning of the present system and the objectives of social reforms.

1.10 Social and economic gains that can be achieved in raising efficiency and increasing the progressive distributional impact of social services could be emphasized. The unpopularity of the measures such as cost recovery in higher education (para 2.22), introduction of contractual payments by social insurance funds to public hospitals (para 3.19) could be counterbalanced by the redistributive features that should be integrated by these measures. The task of overhauling the public housing system to reduce costs and to identify the needy families (para 4.20) could be made easier by incorporating grassroots and community organizations in these efforts. Reforms with strong positive distributive impact, if introduced early on, may serve to build popular confidence for future improvements.

Resource Allocation Processes: Budgeting and Planning

1.11 Another reason for delays in the preparation of reforms is the weakness of federal and provincial ministries' capacity to plan and budget programs and monitor the performance of sector agencies. Public managers are operating under extremely difficult circumstances, warranting praise for those units that still function effectively despite limited financial resources and conditions of remuneration that have resulted in loss of many of the most competent officers. However, even with the dedication of the senior staff, most public agencies' hands, especially in the social sectors, are tied by the scarcity of reliable and systematic information, the lack of specialized economic analysis units, the weakness of intermediate and support staff, and the inappropriate budgetary procedures.

1.12 Despite such difficulties, the Government has recently begun improving budgetary procedures to allow for a rationalization of resource allocation. Normally, the negotiations between the executing ministries and the Secretariat of Treasury concentrate on the amounts allocated with little reference to the economic rationale of expenditures. Until recently, neither the executing ministries nor the Secretariat had been equipped with teams to assess the relative importance of expenditure categories in terms of the priorities of social policy. During the last year, the Secretariat began to strengthen its staff to be able to negotiate

the substance of budget allocations. Specific sectoral guidelines are still missing, but once the ministries set up their respective economic analysis units, they may be able to filter the agencies' requests for budget funds according to a set of sectoral priorities.

1.13 In order to translate the priorities of the Government's social policy into effective action, the Finance Secretariat's mandate to allocate fiscal resources among competing social programs need to be strengthened further. To achieve this, the following modifications may be needed:

(i) establishing economic analysis units in social ministries and dependent organizations;

(ii) incorporating the policy priorities (e.g. protection of recurrent cost requirements, redistributive emphasis, user charge applications) explicitly into budget preparation process, and screening executing agency proposals in terms of these priorities;

(iii) having federal and provincial budgetary authorities negotiate budget transfers on sector-specific rather than overall quantitative targets.

Extra Resources for Social Sectors Should Accompany Reforms

1.14 For the moment, it would not be advisable to raise the budgetary share of social service budgets unless the requests for larger resources are based on solid reform programs. The present spending pattern, whose results are not assessed, is leading to a wasteful use of resources. Improved efficiency, introduction of user charges and accurate targeting can provide far better quality, much more service, and more effective help for those who are in real need with only minor increases in budgetary resources. Additional resources to be spent on these services should come from their users. Much of public social expenditures benefit those who can afford to pay the full cost of these services. Resource shifts from the services that benefit higher income groups to well-targeted anti-poverty programs (paras 2.10, 3.8, 4.23), better collection and financial management of earmarked revenues (paras 3.11, 4.14), improvements in administrative efficiency and financial management (paras 3.24, 4.12) and the introduction of cost recovery from those who can afford to pay (paras 2.20, 3.12) would go a long way in expanding the services and improving their quality.

1.15 Regulation of private sector activity is ineffective and, at times, counter the priorities of the Government's social policy. Subsidies for private schools replace a large part of the fees the higher income groups can afford to pay (paras 2.18). Even the basic information gathering and monitoring of health insurance funds and private health care providers are inadequate (para 3.29). Contracts with private builders and supervisory regulations applied in housing programs create so many conflicts that the total number of houses that are actually completed is less than 6 percent of those "being processed" in any given year (para 4.8).

Further Decentralization

1.16 Benefits and costs of further decentralization need to be studied carefully in order not to repeat the past mistakes. The most likely candidates for decentralization to provinces are secondary education. Effectiveness of public housing programs could also be greatly enhanced by full decentralization. But the provinces cannot be expected to bear a greater financial burden than at present unless they also have the power to generate additional revenue. Also, management of education at the provincial and municipal levels requires managerial capacity that may be in short supply. The required fiscal and administrative restructuring, with a view to providing provincial authorities with regular and reliable financial resources to perform their new tasks, should be carried to the full, unlike in the previous decentralization. A redistributive fund should be established to ameliorate the hardship of the poorer provinces. The Ministries should undertake in-depth reviews to adjust to a more decentralized set of responsibilities. In the meantime, staffing limitations of public administration, both federal and provincial, should be addressed through a massive training or retraining effort for which Argentina is well endowed. Federal ministries should work with the provinces to prepare them for the decentralization, until better staff training improves their capacity.

CHAPTER TWO

EDUCATION

A. Introduction

2.1 Argentina spends a somewhat smaller share of GDP on education than most other Latin American countries, which typically spend 6-8 percent. Total public expenditure amounts to 3.7 percent of GDP, and private expenditures (in both public and private schools) 1.7 percent (Annex Table 7.5). Over 20 percent of public resources for education is allocated as subsidies to private education, mainly primary and secondary schools. Provincial governments' expenditures comprise a growing share of total public education spending (55 percent in 1985 as compared to 35 percent in 1976). This results from the provinces' assumption in 1978 of responsibility for primary education as well as greater secondary education tasks.

2.2 Between 1960 and 1980 enrollment rates at all levels rose considerably. University enrollment doubled in the period, accelerating further subsequently. However, secondary school enrollment in 1985 (1.7 million) constituted only 65 percent of the corresponding age group, indicating great potential demand (Annex Tables 7.1 and 7.2). Also, there is a serious problem of dropouts at the higher grades of primary education, which appears to be associated more with the decline in household incomes.

2.3 Private and social rates of return to education, estimated on survey data for Greater Buenos Aires are strongly positive at all levels, indicating a robust link between educational attainment and income levels. A crude estimate has yielded a 21 percent private return on primary education. Private rates of return were 24 percent and 10 percent on secondary and higher education, respectively (Annex Table 7.6). Returns to higher education are especially positive for those students who work during the school year (26 percent). Because direct costs of education are paid almost entirely from general public revenues, social rates of return are much lower. Such high private returns point to the likelihood of strong increases in demand for secondary and higher education. Although lower than private, social rates of return are positive, and indicate, especially in the case of university students who are employed during their study (15 percent), the value of continued public funding. However, it would be difficult to justify any additional funding of higher education unless this was financed by users' contributions.

B. Primary and Secondary Education

Physical infrastructure and current inputs

2.4 The rapid growth of enrollments and declining resource availability are stretching the limits of physical infrastructure, teaching materials and teachers in primary and secondary education, fueling widespread concern about possible lower quality. The physical infrastructure is deteriorating in the absence of sufficient investment, combined with a growing backlog on unmet repair, maintenance or replacement requirements. Details on the current status of physical facilities and installations are unavailable, but as far back as 1973, 61 percent of all primary schools were in average or poor condition, with this proportion ranging from 76 to 95 percent in some provinces. Although new provincial investment may have improved this picture, there are numerous schools on multiple shifts with much shorter school days, hurting the quality of education. In 1981, over 12 percent of the schools in Greater Buenos Aires were on a reduced daily schedule to accommodate three shifts; in poorer districts, this share reached up to 26 percent.

2.5 As early as 1979, 24 percent of secondary school facilities were judged inadequate. Another 20 percent of buildings had damaged roofs or floors, and 15 percent were without sufficient sanitary facilities or were in otherwise poor condition. The Government is preparing to carry out a much needed evaluation of the status of facilities for secondary education and to design a system to maintain this information current. It has also asked the provinces to survey regularly the conditions and needs of the primary schools under their jurisdiction.

2.6 Recurrent costs account for about 90 percent of total public expenditure on education. The rest are for construction and equipment. A major problem is insufficient financing of non-personnel recurrent expenditure -- textbooks, educational materials and supplies -- which have suffered severe budget cuts, leading to shortages of up-to-date texts and materials. Voluntary contributions of parents' associations have been used increasingly to cover these items, save for schools in low income districts.

2.7 Adequate supply of trained and motivated teachers is becoming a major problem. In the past, the supply of teachers was sufficient to meet growing demand and even to permit slight decreases in student-teacher ratios. However, during the 1980s, teachers' real incomes have declined significantly (Annex Table 7.4). The decrease in teachers' real earnings appears to have adversely affected morale and commitment. Teacher absenteeism is especially severe at the secondary level. Because most secondary teachers are compensated on an hourly basis, they accept more school commitments than they can deliver and also hold other jobs. Training, salary restructuring and reduction of part-time assignments are likely to improve the morale and attendance of teachers, and hence the quality of education.

School Attendance

2.8 Although the average rate of student retention in school has gradually improved, schools in low-income areas have high rates of desertion and grade repetition. Information that would permit a definitive analysis of desertion and repetition is not currently available, although a specific diagnosis of these problems is forthcoming. On the basis of available data, it appears that less than 20 percent of students complete the primary cycle on schedule. Children with parents of below average educational attainment or income perform below the norm in language, mathematics, science and social studies. This tendency grows with each grade.

2.9 Economic conditions among the poorest segments of the population worsen the problem, limiting their capacity to take advantage of primary education. Among the poorest, the diet children obtain at home is deficient and impedes learning by lowering school attendance, and raising repetition and desertion. Some households cannot cover the indirect costs of maintaining children in school--purchase of books, materials, supplies, clothing, and food. Also, many children--aged 12 to 14, who should be in the final years of primary school--work in whatever jobs they may find in order to supplement family incomes.

2.10 Primary schooling is one of the most efficient means to provide the poor with income-earning assets. Serving the objectives of both equity and efficiency, it deserves high priority. Therefore, efforts to inform parents of the long-term benefits of schooling for children should be intensified. The school lunch and school-based dietary supplement programs of the national and provincial governments, and of voluntary agencies, have proven to be very effective in attracting the children from low-income families to school. In many cases, however, funds allocated for these programs have been eroded under inflation when the timing of expenditures was not in line with the transfer of funds. A more selective focus and adequate funding for these programs should receive priority. Some financial assistance may be provided to low-income families to purchase required books and materials. They can also be exempted from contributing to public school parents' cooperative funds.

2.11 The initiative to develop and extend such programs could best be taken by the provincial governments and municipalities, who have the responsibility to provide primary education and a better knowledge of local factors that determine school attendance. Cost-sharing arrangements may be established with the central government and financed by transfers from nutrition programs such as PAN which are not adequately focussed on poorest groups.

Decision-making, information and educational assessment

2.12 Until very recently, decision-making in education was largely oriented toward crisis management. The resources and organizational capacity devoted to policy issues, strategic planning and promoting educational effectiveness were limited. Decisions were reactive rather than made on the basis of strategies for the sector or criteria for expenditure. The Ministry has recently initiated a comprehensive effort to define a medium-term education strategy based on a rational assessment of

the country's needs. However, the information to guide and inform both short- and long-term decision making is lacking. There are long reporting delays in all kinds of information, and serious gaps in the data on expenditures and finance that could be matched with data on enrollments. Therefore, the assessment of the costs of different programs in different regions is practically impossible.

2.13 The decision making process in the Ministry suffers also from lack of an educational assessment system. No direct information on the quality of "outputs" of education is available. This deficiency could be overcome by standardized tests on student achievement at various educational levels. The Government could establish an assessment system based on such systematic data to signal to educators and analysts from the school, district, or provincial levels to the policy level in the ministry, how well the different components of the education system is performing, the areas of weakness, how achievement of educational objectives has changed over time, etc. These assessments should not be applied to limit enrollment or exclude students from access to school, but should be used to guide policies on how to overcome qualitative problems.

2.14 Trends in enrollment, demographic data and the rates of return on education indicate that the demand for secondary education should increase rapidly in the 1990s (Annex Table 7.3). In case of economic reactivation, demand for secondary school places may rise even more sharply: more families will be able to afford to keep children in school at secondary level, and a growing economy will offer more job opportunities for secondary graduates.

2.15 A number of strategic decisions on secondary education are therefore becoming increasingly urgent: location of future schools; repair, maintenance and refurbishing of existing schools; reduction of teacher absenteeism; allocation of further responsibilities between federal and provincial governments; balance between the dual functions of preparing students for higher education or for entry to employment; and the appropriate size and length of technical/vocational training programs.

Vocational training

2.16 The definition of an adequate strategy, with special emphasis on the relative weights of general and vocational education in the future, and a comprehensive study that would prepare the groundwork for an investment program are becoming urgent tasks for the Government. In the more immediate future, cost-effective utilization of the available facilities would be necessary to allow enough resources to be devoted to teacher training and educational materials in order to avoid deterioration of quality.

2.17 A critical aspect of the medium-term strategy for secondary education is vocational training. At the moment, training of technical manpower is being done through comprehensive and structured technical schools of long duration. Experience elsewhere shows, however, short-term, intensive vocational training is usually more cost-effective in the preparation of skilled and technical personnel for employment. A critical issue is the respective responsibilities of the school system and the prospective employers of trained labor in such training. Since costs as

compared to external benefits are always much higher for vocational training than for general education, full dependence on public funding is not desirable. Also, during times of fiscal austerity, publicly financed training programs are usually curtailed severely, although simultaneously the need for adjustment training may be increasing. Additional resources for such programs may be raised by providing incentives for private sector participation, or by imposing charges on firms, or on trainees.

Private school subsidies

2.18 About 20 percent of primary students and 29 percent of secondary students are enrolled in private schools, whose operations result in lower public expenditure per student, increased coverage and higher average quality. For over three decades private schools have been significantly subsidized with public funds. More than 20 percent of the national education budget is allocated to meet teaching costs in private schools, mainly at secondary level (Annex Table 7.5).

2.19 The subsidy affects over 90 percent of private schools of which about 80 percent have all of their teachers financed by the Government. It covers about 50 percent of total costs in the subsidized schools. Unit costs in subsidized private primary schools are approximately 20 percent above those in public schools, and in private secondary schools 20 percent below those of public secondary schools (Annex Table 7.8). These differences are related to inclusion of additional courses in the private primary curriculum and the concentration of private secondary schools in academic programs rather than the more costly technical fields.

2.20 From the perspective of resource mobilization and efficiency, especially in view of fiscal constraints, the economic case for private engagement in education is strong, which may argue for continued subsidy for private schools. However, subsidies to private schools form a large part of total public expenditure in education (20 percent) and more than 80 percent of the subsidy benefits the families who can afford to pay tuition fees. To serve the objectives of social equity, these subsidies can be modified. One way is to help children in low-income families financially to enroll in private schools, especially where conditions in the public schools are not satisfactory. The subsidy could also be geared to provide incentives for private school operators to open schools in areas that would more directly serve the poor. Another option may be to obligate subsidized private schools to provide scholarships to children of low-income households, to be financed out of general increases in tuition fees. Alternatively, the subsidies could be gradually reduced and the savings then applied to schools in areas of greatest need--those serving the low-income families. Such options would have to be considered carefully not only in economic and administrative terms, but also in their social and political contexts.

C. Higher Education

2.21 Higher education faces difficult issues of management and finance that are compounded by sharply rising demand. Total enrollment in higher education has passed the level of 800,000, with 650,000 in universities. These students are accommodated in 49 institutions, including 22 private universities with about 15 percent of total university enrollment (down from 20 percent in 1980).

Effects of Open Admissions and Free Tuition

2.22 The restoration of the open admissions policy of the public universities in recent years had a clear purpose under the democratic objectives of the present Government, as has the absence of fees. Both traditions date back to the reform movement of 1918. Under the present circumstances, these policies released great pent-up demand for higher education and placed a major burden on the institutions in a period of extremely tight budgets. Another undesirable consequence is over-crowding into certain prestigious or highly remunerative fields of study. For example, the number of medical students in Argentina increased from about 5,500 in 1977 to 31,000 in 1983, over half of them in the University of Buenos Aires alone. This imbalance will eventually crimp job prospects, but that adjustment is inefficient, slow, and socially costly.

2.23 Another consequence of expansion forced by open admissions is the lowering of quality. With the increased enrollment in scientific and technical fields, fewer students can carry out experiments and laboratory work, and in other fields, the lack of new investment in library facilities and reference holdings is a major barrier. Universities have not been able to modernize essential computer facilities and service. They cannot recruit and retain enough qualified faculty because of low salary levels.

2.24 There is no simple relation between crowding of university facilities, faculty overload, and the quality of education. Although public universities enjoy a strong tradition of quality, for many years, they have been confronting severe difficulties. Some faculties have been able to maintain high standards despite severe overcrowding and the admission of many students who would previously have been rejected. At the end of 1970s, 37 percent of public universities' buildings needed major repair or renovation; and 18 percent needed replacement. The problems of outdated equipment and inadequate installations were most acute in sciences, engineering and medicine.

2.25 At present, these difficulties are compounded by severe financial and economic constraints that affect not only the universities and their capacity to provide services, but also the capacity of students and their families to finance university studies. It is estimated that currently only one in ten students in major public universities ever graduate. Fourteen percent of the 1979 University of Buenos Aires students did not pass more than two courses in that year, out of an average six under normal circumstances. In another national university the average length of studies for those who eventually graduate exceeds the minimum number of years by 50 percent.

2.26 The ratio between higher and primary education unit costs has always been lower in Argentina than most other countries in the region (around 3 as compared to the regional average of 10). Recently, generalized salary adjustments, large numbers of non-attending students in higher education, and the relatively larger new investments undertaken by the provinces in primary education have brought unit costs in higher and primary unit costs even closer (Annex Tables 7.4 and 7.7).

2.27 Potential additional university demand is very high. During the period 1980-1985, university enrollment grew on average 10.8 percent per annum. Much of this growth was the result of pent-up demand, and the future rate of growth may be lower. However, university enrollment has already surpassed the capacity of most institutions. If open admission and free tuition continue, present conditions of overcrowding will certainly worsen.

Distribution of the Benefits of Higher Education

2.28 Despite a considerable broadening of the social background of students, university education still largely favors the more privileged groups. The upper 20 percent in income receive as much as 40 percent of the direct public expenditure on higher education; the lowest 20 percent receive less than 10 percent of the public resources devoted to higher education. Although as many as two thirds of all university students work part-time, their social origin and the prospects for economic well-being after graduation cast them among the more privileged in society (Annex Table 7.9).

2.29 The total cost for a university student has three components: the opportunity cost of not working; the direct cost of fees and charges; and the indirect cost of subsistence, transportation, materials, supplies, etc. Of the three, direct costs are typically the least. In public universities tuition fees are generally zero. In private institutions, the average fee now applied is less than the cost of the student's subsistence. In arguments for maintaining a no-fee public system, it is seldom recognized that a charge for services of the university would represent only a fraction of the total costs students face, even though the possible additional revenue could make a significant difference in the quality of the education the universities could provide. For the average student, the most important immediate costs are living expenses during studies and the cost of materials for study. For the low income student, it is these costs that are a major barrier to attendance and that help justify the creation of systems of educational credit and targeted subsidies to low income families that are now common in many countries.

2.30 If quality is not to deteriorate further, higher education needs extra resources. These should not, however, drain scarce funds from other priority areas like primary and secondary education, which have progressive welfare effects. Resource mobilization for higher education needs to be designed so as to facilitate access of lower income groups to higher education. While any effort to achieve greater equity through cost recovery for higher education would be highly sensitive politically, the Government might find that there is less opposition than expected to a well-designed and carefully presented program to improve equity. An acceptable program might be based upon recovering tuition costs from those

who can afford to pay and using a large part of the proceeds to provide credit or scholarships for poorer students. If such a program yielded adequate resources, loans and targeted fellowships could be extended to finance poorer students' secondary education, which many of them have difficulties completing.

Private Universities

2.31 Private universities are of relatively recent origin. Unlike private primary and secondary schools, they receive no direct public subsidy. (Publicly-funded research grants and related contracts represent a minor source of revenue for private universities). The private universities can control admissions better, balance student numbers with supply of places, and practice more efficient management. However, for the most part, they have been unable to make salary adjustments in 1985 and 1986. They cannot adjust fees, which have been frozen along with other prices in the economy. And in the absence of a system for education credit, even with an increase in fees, private universities would continue to face problems since students are encountering difficulty in financing their educational costs.

Polytechnics

2.32 In the face of growing demand for higher education, one of the Government's proposals is to develop a system of polytechnics, or institutions offering two or three year programs in sub-professional fields. This could theoretically reduce the inefficiencies of the over-developed university system and prepare technical personnel at less than full professional qualifications. However, open admissions and free tuition in public universities militate against the successful establishment of a separate polytechnic system, as individuals are likely to prefer the option, and greater prestige, of a full university degree. Polytechnics are more attractive when the diploma or credential offered is recognized by the universities as credit towards a full degree, thus opening up the possibility of further part-time study after graduation. It would also be desirable that courses in polytechnics cover new fields that are not offered at the university level, and when employers can identify skills among their graduates that meet job requirements and that are not generally found among university graduates. To approach polytechnics primarily as a means to channel excess demand for higher education into a more socially "rewarding" setting, without recognition of the external factors that condition the effectiveness of such a system, is highly risky. A more appropriate response would be a more flexible university system with wider options in curricula and length of study.

Management of Higher Education

2.33 The management of the university system lacks stable and independent institutional arrangements for policy development, planning and system management, for which the Ministry of Education is not equipped or suited. There is a voluntary council of rectors of public institutions and an association of rectors of private universities that play a limited role of this kind. But unlike other countries, Argentina has not developed a

representative and governing body for university system planning and monitoring, and endowed it with the legal authority and technical capacity to perform these functions. This causes basic decisions to be taken frequently without serious consideration to their medium-term consequences.

2.34 Higher education planning could be facilitated by the establishment of a separate, representative body, authorized by law, such as a university council, to provide guidelines on policy and standards. Alternatively, the existing coordinating councils could be given the necessary powers. Such a representative body could develop improved criteria and procedures for student selection that would help raise both internal efficiency in student progress and entry in the labor market, as well as the preparation of effective investment plans. Although any government initiative in the area of higher education management would be highly sensitive, it would be desirable to explore with the institutions themselves and their existing councils ways of improving upon the present system of governance.

Human Resources Policy

2.35 In the long-run, the most efficient use of education resources can be achieved when the education system responds to the signals of a well-functioning labor market, reducing the production of those skills and professions of which relative remuneration is declining, and vice versa. At present, distortions in the labor market, lack of tuition fees, and non-market considerations such as social prestige step the demand for higher education unduly, yielding enormous surpluses and geographical concentrations of some professions such as those of high level medical manpower. In the medium-term, introduction of tuition fees in higher education, although fraught with political difficulty, would be one of the most effective instruments to achieve a balance between the demands of the labor market and the supply of skills. In the short-term, some use can be made of these professional surpluses by providing adequate incentives for those willing to work in less developed regions. The Government could also review the pay scales with a view to reflect the relative scarcities of different levels of manpower, e.g. physicians and nurses. To enhance its effectiveness and acceptability, the institutional framework required to coordinate the human resources policy needs to involve all interested parties in the decisions.

CHAPTER THREE

HEALTH CARE

A. Introduction

3.1 Despite relatively high expenditures, health care services in Argentina leave much to be desired. The fragmented organization of the sector and its weak coordination and supervision create severe problems of quality and efficiency. The services available to population not covered by insurance are seriously deficient and rapidly deteriorating.

3.2 Per capita health expenditure in Argentina is far lower than in industrial countries, but the share of health expenditures in GDP (over 7 percent) is comparable. The higher average age of the population pushes health costs up. Direct public spending for health has a clear redistributive effect in favor of the poor (half of total public health expenditures go to the poorest quintile of families), but it represents less than one-third of total health expenditures (Annex Tables 7.5 and 7.9). The deficiencies in the overall structure of the sector lead to a deterioration of the quality of care provided, a wasteful use of resources and striking inequalities between the services enjoyed by the rich and the poor.

3.3 Over the last 20 years, the quality of health care has declined markedly. Since 1970, when membership in social insurance funds (OS) became compulsory, consumers have been unable to choose their insurer and are limited in their selection of a provider. The necessity to go through uncoordinated and time-consuming procedures has led to inefficiencies, lower quality service and serious delays.

3.4 The population covered by OS is estimated to be around 63 percent. Of the remaining 37 percent not covered by social insurance, less than a third can afford to buy effective financial coverage. Those without financial coverage who must depend on public hospitals may therefore reach 27 percent of the population.

B. Health Care Delivery

Choices: Preventive vs. Curative, Primary vs. Hospital Care

3.5 Heavy reliance on curative medicine and little concern for preventive care raise costs unnecessarily. Health promotion and disease prevention have still not been recognized as cost-effective complements to a disease and treatment oriented approach. The OSs offer insurance against disease rather than providing real health plans and most benefits are related to curative rather than preventive care, with the exception of recent changes in some OSs behavior towards maternal and child health (MCH) and care of the elderly.

3.6 Most primary health care (PHC) is delivered by private physicians and the outpatient departments of public and private hospitals. Only in remote rural areas and in some peri-urban areas is PHC delivered by nurses or health workers. Several additional factors affect the effectiveness of PHC. The PHC program design receives little support from scientific authorities. Although PHC has proven to be cost-effective, its programs still lack resources and adequate attention and therefore cannot respond properly to the country's medical needs (human reproduction, treatment of hypertension, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases).

3.7 The financial incentives and government budgets favor expensive curative medicine and discriminate against PHC. Nor do the OSs promote PHC actively. Although the public hospitals, health centers and health posts should be the major providers of PHC for the people not covered by the OSs, provincial and municipal budgets provide insufficient funds. There is little incentive to expand PHC, especially outreach activities. Funding for public health programs, which should be the main vehicles of PHC, especially if targeted to the poor and the 2.7 million rural and nomadic population, has been transferred from the federal government to the provinces under the Health Assistance Programs (PAS), covering the MCH, nutrition, immunizations, tuberculosis, and Chagas disease programs. Provincial use of PAS funds is uneven at best, and the federal MSAS does not measure their effectiveness. Thus PAS has become an automatic funds transfer, losing its original potential to foster PHC. In order not to face major public health risks and to lower overall health costs, the Government should give a very high priority to preventive and primary care.

3.8 While upper and middle income groups have easy access to family planning advice through private physicians, lower income groups, which are at higher risk of maternal and infant mortality, have virtually none. Maternal mortality remains relatively high, mainly as a result of complications of abortions, which are conservatively estimated at some 350,000 a year.

Hospital capacity and management

3.9 With 5 beds per thousand population the present hospital capacity would be more than sufficient, but the hospitals are obsolete, poorly maintained and have outdated equipment. The public hospital infrastructure is rapidly becoming unusable: 25 percent of the registered short-term capacity is dilapidated beyond repair and another 25 percent requires extensive upgrading. Long-term hospitals are even older and 50 percent of their capacity is totally obsolete. Outdated equipment and poor management contribute to the underutilization of capacity.

3.10 Public hospitals are poorly run with little attention to expenditure control and efficiency. They customarily back up the rest of the system, providing a range of services free of charge. They also receive terminal patients nobody else finds profitable to attend. Hospitals have little control over their expenditures: salaries, supplies, food, drugs, service procurement and maintenance -- all are decided centrally. They do not have any income of their own. For the population without insurance coverage, the services are provided free. Hospitals are authorized to charge OSs for the services rendered to their members, but

since the monies recovered are in most cases returned to the Treasury, there is no incentive for hospitals to go through the cumbersome process of identifying patients, accounting and billing the OSs. As a result, about 10 percent of hospital costs are recovered from third-party payers.

3.11 Nationwide rationalization and coordination of all hospital systems (including social insurance and private, as well as federal, provincial and municipal hospitals) and investment planning for public hospitals rank as the highest priority items of a health sector reform. To reduce costs and improve the access to and the quality of hospital care, special attention may be given to the reduction of the number of beds and the utilization of the remaining beds more effectively, while shifting the emphasis from hospital to ambulatory care. Specialization and integration at the regional level (with fully equipped and staffed departments) would raise the number of patients that can be attended locally, thereby reducing the need to be referred to the institutions in the Federal Capital.

3.12 Simultaneously, the effort to give managerial and financial autonomy to public hospitals needs to be strengthened. In this context, public hospitals may be assigned a basic budget and be required to identify and recover costs by billing OSs and other third-party payers for services rendered to their members. This, together with matching funds from communities and municipalities for maintenance and modernization, could increase the finances of public hospitals by 35-40 percent.

C. Health Manpower

3.13 There is an abundance of health professionals, particularly physicians, and a shortage of nursing personnel. Of the 250,000 health sector staff, active physicians number some 69,000, equivalent to one for 425 people, reflecting a very high investment in manpower, surpassed only by Italy -one to 340- and Israel -one to 370- among market economies. The ratio is likely to rise further: even if school enrollment were reduced by 40 percent over the next three years and graduation limited to 5,000 per year, there would still be 80,000 doctors by 1990 and 95,000 by 1995. In any case, the sector will have to absorb 25,000 new graduates over the next nine years. At the same time, unemployment among physicians is almost nonexistent and workloads, especially for the younger physicians, are generally heavy (more than half of the physicians who have less than 4 years of experience work 60 hours or more per week).

3.14 The service provided by this huge number of physicians, many working extra hours, is notoriously low in public institutions. Low efficiency is attributed to piecemeal duties, part-time jobs, long commuting times, insufficient support staff, outdated equipment, in addition to low salaries and morale. Public sector physicians earn much less than their counterparts in the OS system and private sector and perform many nurses' functions.

3.15 Because of the strong corporate nature of the market, the abundance of physicians does not exercise downward pressure on professional fees in the private sector which are negotiated between OSs, professional associations and private providers. The worst cost in the private sector

is the so called "supplier-induced demand." To raise their incomes, professionals encourage patients' visits and use expensive X-rays or laboratory tests and high-tech procedures in dubious cases. In the absence of suitable standards and monitoring, abuses have reached large proportions, raising repeated medical association concerns.

3.16 To work efficiently, a physician requires the input of about three nurses. As compared to the 207,000 nurses implied by this commonly accepted ratio, Argentina has only 16,000 nurses, i.e. more than four physicians per nurse. Even counting 25,000 positions for auxiliary nurses, the nurse/physician ratio remains far from being acceptable for the efficient utilization of physicians. Nurses' training has been relatively neglected. Their low social status and salaries constrain recruitment and raising standards. Providers and nursing associations agree on the need to correct the shortage of nurses as well as improving their training even if, in the short run, their absorption into the sector is severely limited because of the physicians' substitution/competition.

3.17 There is an active search for remedial measures, including proposals to limit medical education, especially residency programs leading to specialization, to license general practitioners and specialists to improve the geographic distribution of doctors as well as their distribution between specialties; and to improve the training and utilization of medium-level professionals. However, these worthwhile efforts have so far not brought concrete action. Professional organizations, OSs and the universities are reluctant to acknowledge manpower problems. MSAS has no authority over universities and medical schools, and there is no government coordination of human resources policies. Hence, the deterioration of the quality of medical education continues, with declining laboratory practice and internship facilities and minimized basic sciences instruction.

3.18 Even with drastic changes in the health care delivery system, effective utilization of current 69,000 physicians and the absorption of the additional 25,000 to graduate during the next decade seem difficult. In the short-term, adjustments to correct workload distortions, including compulsory service in less developed areas, improve career ladders (including the training of physicians in hospital administration) and create incentives to steer physicians towards public or private practice in priority areas such as primary care, research and underserved provinces would go a long way. However, in the longer term, reduced admission to medical schools seems to be the only way to cut the wastage of valuable financial and human resources.

D. Health Care Financing

3.19 Tax revenues finance two-thirds of health care: the federal and provincial health systems by general taxes, and OSs by an earmarked tax on wages. The latter pays for services delivered by private providers (about 85 percent) and occasionally by OS owned facilities (about 15 percent). OSs' contribution to public hospital costs is almost nil, although they account for about 40 percent of all patient/days. Sixty-five percent of all health spending goes to the private sector.

3.20 The social insurance tax on wages of 7.5 percent (to which workers and employers contribute, 3.0 points and 4.5 points, respectively) is levied at the source, and paid to the employee's OS. Employees who have overage dependents pay an additional one percent or more. A further one percent is deducted to finance retirement health care. About two-thirds of receipts are used for the current health care of workers and their dependents; the rest goes for health services of retirees and pensioners. The Government contributes with an earmarked subsidy for retirees, equivalent to 5 percent of total financing. Widespread tax evasion reduces the revenues of many OSs considerably, but since 1981 OS system has generally had balanced revenues and expenditures.

3.21 Unlike most other social insurance systems, the OS system does not merge the funds it collects so there is a wide gap between the benefits from OSs serving low-wage industries and those serving such groups as business executives. The inequity of the system is exemplified by per capita health expenditures which are 9 times higher in the most affluent OSs than in the poorest ones. Each OS is required by law to transfer 10 percent of its ordinary income, and 60 percent of income from specified sources (interest, bank commissions, and insurance premiums) to the Redistribution Fund, which was created to assist the poorer OSs. However, OSs have consistently delayed these payments until inflation had greatly reduced their real value; and the little money collected in the fund has been used to balance their end-of-the-year deficits, and not necessarily those of the poorer OSs.

3.22 The OSs' health care is often unduly expensive. Group interests and insufficient technical capacity to design a suitable package of benefits and control the quality of care frequently interfere in the contracting between OSs and providers. In the absence of safeguards and the freedom to choose one's attending physician, lax management and supervision as well as financial and medical mishandling can occur. Tendency to perform more costly services and operations (e.g. monthly health expenditure per beneficiary can be 6 times as high in one group of OS than another, annual number of visits per beneficiary range between 1.9 and 8.4, Cesarean operations per 100 births range between 24 and 45, depending on the management of the OS) and to overprescribe (monthly expenditure on drugs per beneficiary can be up to 13 times as high in one group of OS as another).

3.23 Fragmentation of health care financing has also led to a proliferation of facilities. Normally, this could result in improved access and adaptation to diverse needs. In this case, however, it resulted in duplication of facilities, overlap of services in more profitable areas (X-ray and laboratory testing, sophisticated care such as renal dialysis, scintigraphy, echography, and CAT scanning) and severe gaps in less profitable areas (care of the elderly, MCH, rehabilitation and PHC). It also confuses consumers who are generally ill-informed of their entitlements, and unclear about payments, deductibles, etc.

3.24 To improve both equity and efficiency, the reform of health care financing system need to concentrate on:

(i) introduction of pricing systems to build competitive pressures, and the simplification of the several payment systems;

(ii) modification of the contracting between the OSs and providers to protect the consumer and induce cost-containment with special emphasis on the encouragement of capitation schemes, where the providers are paid per covered population, under careful monitoring and self-policing arrangements;

(iii) conducting of utilization reviews based on well-established standards of medical care to control the volume and pattern of medical care (to assure that the lower prices negotiated or decreed do not lead to pressing additional services on the consumer); and,

(iv) assistance to the OSs and private groups to move to prepayment and health maintenance programs which support preventive care and reduce expensive hospital treatment.

These reforms will require lengthy negotiations, given the compartmentalized structure of health sector and the objections the financially powerful trade unions have against the measures which may reduce their members' relative benefits.

E. Health Budgeting, Programming and Regulation

3.25 The weaknesses of health sector management include: (i) MSAS' inability to lead and exercise authority; (ii) the lack of a master investment plan and failure to coordinate expenditures; (iii) overstaffing, underpayment, and promotion by seniority; (iv) inadequate managerial skills; and (v) the lack of a unified data base and standardized information on use, cost and volume of services.

3.26 Government regulation and supervision are not performed adequately. The decentralization of health facilities and programs from federal to provincial government left many managerial issues unsolved. The transfer of authority has not been accompanied by a strengthening of the federal government's capacity to plan, coordinate, regulate and control the sector. Nor has MSAS' staffing -- number of employees, mix of professions, and training -- changed to reflect its new role. The authority of the Federal Health Council (COFESA), which has been given the task to coordinate provincial health administration is advisory and therefore remains limited. Most provinces restrict their functions to the management of their own health facilities, with limited attention to the activities of the OSs and the private sector.

3.27 Public health sector officials encounter limited stability and continuity in leadership owing to frequent turnover in key positions. Its lack of information on total sector human resources, overstaffing, low salaries, promotion by seniority rather than performance, and lack of management training continue to haunt MSAS.

3.28 The National Institute of Social Insurance (INOS), set up to coordinate the social insurance system, has not exerted its legal authority over the 306 OSs in the country. Organization and management vary widely among the OS, with big differences in legal structures and in latitude for independent management. The larger, stable OSs are more capable of managing comprehensive programs and making important contributions to the reorganization of the sector than many of the smaller OSs. INOS' legal authority over OSs' extends to approval of their investments, salary scales, organization, chief executive officers, and operations. However, this authority was rarely exercised in the past. Since 1984, INOS has shown more initiative, and the OSs are gradually coming to accept its new role in the monitoring and evaluation of health care. These efforts deserve full support and priority. Some large OSs and medical societies have also installed effective internal supervision.

3.29 A critical deficiency is the absence of a central data bank. The provinces and the private sector do not supply data to the federal level. The exceptions are data on the physical infrastructure, e.g., number of hospitals, beds, and staff positions. The missing crucial information consists of statistics on utilization, use and volume of services, unit costs, population served, and epidemiological profiles. Some of these data are collected by individual institutions, but they are not aggregated. In 1985, the Government established a data bank in INOS to produce twelve indicators of the performance of social funds. This centralized data system has recently begun collecting the required information from OSs.

3.30 MSAS needs to strengthen urgently its budgeting and programming capacities. At the technical level, norms, regulations, procedures, evaluation criteria, control mechanisms need to be prepared in a variety of fields. The Ministry's programming and planning units need to be restructured with a view to better scrutinizing proposed projects and investment plans in terms of costs and benefits, and coordination of sectoral investment plans. They should also be encouraged to screen expenditures with a view to applying the Government's basic strategic choices in the area of health care delivery--e.g. priority to preventive care, MCH programs, PHC expansion, improved utilization of hospital capacity.

Regulation of Drugs and Food Products

3.31 Since the late 1970s, the Government has relinquished its responsibility for the control of laboratory standards, pharmaceutical and food products, with costly results. Professional organizations and the pharmaceutical industry believe that the poor quality control of pharmaceutical products is leading to a point where public health may be threatened. Also, while unit prices for pharmaceuticals are generally in line with international prices, expenditure on drugs is significantly higher than in many industrialized countries, raising concern over possible overprescription.

3.32 A similar situation prevails in the control of food products, an area particularly important with the consumption of local foods giving way to the consumption of mass produced and nationally distributed products.

In the absence of quality controls, errors and fraud go undetected. The absence of government testing and control also handicaps producers and exporters in the same way as in the pharmaceutical industry.

3.33 The Government plans to reestablish control of the quality of food and drugs deserve priority. Although the upgrading of central reference laboratories and the strengthening of provincial institutes, university departments and research centers may require a substantial amount of resources, the return on these expenditures is likely to be high both in terms of the improvements in public health and possible reductions in expenditures on pharmaceuticals.

F. Special Distributive Programs

The National Food Program (PAN)

3.34 In 1984, the Government established a food supplement program for the benefit of 1.4 million needy families (20 percent of the total). 5,000 field agents distribute monthly packages of basic foods, claimed to cover about 30 percent of the needs of an average family of four. In 1986, the program's explicit budget was approximately US$150 million, of which 92 percent went to buy food and 8 percent for personnel, storage and transportation costs. Such efficiency is due, in part, to the strong Government support that elicits nationwide collaboration from public and private agencies and thus provides cheap or free storage and transportation, food purchasing under competitive bidding, and rapid payments that have contributed to keeping costs 40 percent lower than retail prices.

3.35 PAN was introduced as an emergency measure, but it is being reshaped into an ongoing anti-poverty instrument. PAN has recently moved into community procurement of food and clothes, diversification of food packages, nutrition education, and community sanitation initiatives. In the process, PAN may strongly influence the development of PHC.

3.36 PAN's effectiveness and targeting have not yet been formally evaluated. The Government believes that the program has produced positive results among poverty groups, based on observations of work absenteeism, school drop-out rate, literacy, immunizations, and MCH. Also, as a consequence of partial industrial recovery, 200,000 families have graduated from the program. Because of its initial success and efficiency, PAN is on the way to becoming a permanent welfare program. However, PAN's activities have not been coordinated with other programs directed to lower income groups. Also, it is possible that, without a clear focus, the program's thinly spread benefits (less than US$0.08 per person per day) may not be making a significant impact on the real needy.

3.37 As an emergency program, PAN has functioned well to mobilize the administrative and financial resources to ameliorate the hardship experienced by a large number of households affected by the economic crisis. It also has helped to identify some pockets of poverty and their critical non-nutritional needs, thereby providing guidance to other government social welfare programs. The time has come, however, for PAN's

coordination and eventual integration with other social and health programs, particularly with school lunch program, would be necessary to eliminate duplication and improve targeting. In the meantime, nutrition status indicators should be introduced and the disclosure of information on the target group could be required as a major element in the formal evaluation when the program comes up for renewal.

The Drug Assistance Fund (FAM)

3.38 Since 1984, a 2 percent tax on pharmaceuticals and tobacco is earmarked to provide free drugs for the needy. The list includes 300 essential drugs with a core of 79 "basic drugs". MSAS procures the drugs requested by the provinces through competitive bidding. The manufacturer then delivers the drugs to the provinces for dispensing under a double label with the brand and generic names. Although FAM has been conceived as an emergency measure, it is likely to be transformed into a permanent program. The future effectiveness of FAM will depend on the provinces' ability to identify the real needy and its coordination with other poverty-alleviation programs.

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSING

A. Introduction

4.1 Argentina's housing sector has been at a virtual standstill since 1980. In 1980, there were 880,000 households (12 percent of total) living in unsafe buildings and under overcrowding (defined as 3 or more persons per room). An additional 1.6 million households were living in unsafe buildings or under overcrowding. At the same time, only 7.1 million of the total 8.2 million units of housing stock were occupied. Some of the unoccupied dwellings were secondary residences (210,000), but the compartmentalization of markets and fears of a rent freeze were also keeping many houses unoccupied (709,000). In 1980, 13 percent of occupants were in illegal tenancy, and 9 percent were doubling up, most of them lower income families. Doubling up is estimated to have reached 15-18 percent by 1985.

4.2 The rental housing market has been shrinking for three decades, because of rent controls, the strong savings incentives associated with home ownership and the increased availability of cheaper credit for owner-occupied housing. In 1980, only 15 percent of occupants were renters (as compared to 62 percent in 1947). In 1985, the number of apartments offered for rent was only 70 percent of those available in 1979, following very sharp drops in 1982 and 1983. During those years, two out of every three housing units added to the housing stock in the entire country were offset by a reduction in the units available for rent (between 1960 and 1980 the proportion of unoccupied housing units in the country increased from 6 percent to 14 percent. For Greater Buenos Aires these figures were 5 percent and 11 percent, respectively). Although since introduction of Plan Austral rental availability in Greater Buenos Aires has increased, the average real rent has also risen to double its 1980 level. Measures to restore long-term confidence in the rental market would go a long way to increase the availability of rental housing .As a first step, a study examining legislation to free up rental markets could be conducted. In addition, a part of public housing funds could be directed to the construction of rental units.

4.3 About 100,000 units are built annually--well below the additional annual requirement of 215,000 units (formation of 125,000 new households and the depreciation of 90,000 units). Sustained reductions in income, high real interest rates and the disappearance of long-term credit have long since destroyed private housing finance. The public sector, meanwhile, has financed some 50,000 units per year.

B. Public Housing Programs

4.4 Two entities participate in government housing construction and finance: the Housing Secretariat (SVOA) of the Ministry of Health and Social Action and the National Mortgage Bank (BHN). SVOA is responsible for defining and executing the national housing policy. It decides on the technical aspects of construction, criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, and allocates National Housing Fund (FONAVI) resources among the provincial housing institutes (IPV). FONAVI is fed by a 5 percent levy on workers' salaries and 1/5 of the social security contributions of the self-employed. The availability of FONAVI funds suffers from widespread evasion of contributions by employers--probably reaching 50 percent of the revenue due. In addition, the payments made are typically late as late penalties are low. Nonetheless, FONAVI represents 60 percent of the funds mobilized for public housing and about 1 percent of GDP.

4.5 BHN is almost insolvent because of the lagged indexation which wiped out almost all its portfolio under high inflation. Most of BHN's funds are provided by rediscounts of the Central Bank, and more recently through access to overdraft facilities. In addition to its regular mortgage operations, which serve middle and higher income groups, BHN has recently initiated special programs directed at the poorer groups of the population (Shelter Program and the Centenary Plan) (see Annex III for the characteristics of housing programs, including those of the BHN's).

FONAVI Operations

4.6 Between 1973 and 1985, FONAVI spent US$4.5 billion to build 211,000 houses, at an average cost of US$21,000 at 1985 prices. Yet repayments made to FONAVI in 1985 was less than 0.07 percent of the cumulative cost of houses built over the past 13 years (Annex Table 7.17).

4.7 Currently, FONAVI is collecting around US$500 million per year. With this sum, it is possible to produce 80,000 houses at costs achieved by other housing institutions in Argentina. FONAVI, however, builds only about 20,000 as a result of administrative weaknesses, unrealistic standards and deficient financial management.

4.8 Administrative weaknesses have nearly paralyzed FONAVI: at the current rate of annual production it needs 18 years to process and finance the backlog of housing projects submitted to it. FONAVI is highly centralized in its management and allocation of resources and decentralized in terms of the information on the utilization of these resources. Project approval and management entail delays and unnecessary steps, because of highly compartmentalized responsibilities. Its organizational weaknesses are compounded by high staff turnover. Moreover, FONAVI regulations are often not properly coordinated with other relevant agencies.

4.9 The way FONAVI deals with construction firms adds to the losses from the system. Construction firms enter negotiations with the full backing of their chambers and unions. Although construction contracts are negotiated between the IPVs and individual firms operating in provinces, SVOA, under strong pressure by central lobbying groups, influence the outcome significantly. SVOA's own bargaining power is seriously reduced by

the discontinuity of its management and the lack of qualified staff to assess the technical and financial capacity of the firms. Thus, despite the severe contraction in the sector, the builders usually determine the contract terms. The firms' hand is strengthened also by the contracts' failure to define the final product clearly, which encourages the common practice of claiming incremental costs.

4.10 FONAVI contracts are awarded as large housing projects. The stated rationale for this kind of contracting is to exploit the technological returns to scale of building many units at once. However, these gains have not been realized, and FONAVI houses are apparently of lower quality than privately-produced housing. In addition, with endemic cost over-runs, FONAVI units cost as much as the BHN houses purchased by higher income households who can select their own units.

Housing Subsidies

4.11 The development and financing of low-cost housing are severely hampered by the bad targeting of subsidies. Of the total population which has a shelter deficit in the country, 80 percent do not earn the necessary income to cover the financial costs of housing in real terms under any of the current alternatives offered by the private or public sector. Since public housing policy totally ignores the rental housing solution and excludes the groups that are most in need of shelter, it fails to meet its principal objective, namely, to provide low-cost housing to the needy. Only exceptions are the few initiatives of the MSAS' slum eradication programs (less than 2 percent of the MSAS budget), and the pilot programs of BHN.

4.12 FONAVI targeting is blurred, first during the allocation of FONAVI resources to provinces, then in the selection of beneficiaries. There are three problems with FONAVI's subsidy targeting:

(i) the subsidy does not go to the areas of greatest increase in demand for housing;

(ii) it does not always go to the most needy; and

(iii) it substitutes for, rather than induces, household resource mobilization so that fewer units are produced.

4.13 The principal challenge of housing policy reform is to transform FONAVI from a quasi-current expenditure item in the budget into a sustainable investment fund. Any subsidies that may be found appropriate should be made by transparent, and the subsidies should be distributed in such a way to mobilize the efforts of well-targeted beneficiaries and to expand the total housing construction.

4.14 To reduce the administrative inefficiency and financial leakages from FONAVI system a three-pronged program may be put in action:

(i) introduce cross-checks between the firms' tax returns, output and employment levels, applications for fiscal benefit schemes, and FONAVI contributions, raise late fees sufficiently to cut evasion;

(ii) draw contracts in an unambiguous form and language, supervise the work done by the builder, and minimize procedural delays in the authorization of expenditures to lessen builders' demands for cost adjustments;

(iii) maximize the financial contributions of beneficiaries, allowing for a more adequate cost recovery so that the resources can be recycled to create a growing pool of capital; one way to achieve this is to adjust repayments from the beneficiaries in order to prevent inflationary erosion (presently, adjustments are being done only every six months).

C. Alternative Housing Programs

4.15 As a reaction to FONAVI's failure to deliver houses, some provincial governments and grassroots organizations have initiated alternative solutions. These initiatives differ markedly from FONAVI housing: they concentrate on slums, and although some programs offer higher standards, they reject FONAVI's high cost, fully finished and inflexible design. Unlike FONAVI, they assign a very strong participatory role to communities in solving their own housing problems. This role includes physical participation, as well as the preparation of house plans.

4.16 The various types of programs being carried out can be grouped into four broad categories on the basis of executing agencies: federal (Shelter Program, 005 Program, Incremental Housing Program); provincial (PROVIPO in Salta, FOPROVI in Buenos Aires, PPEVI in Mendoza); municipal (PRECUB in Boca, Land Regularization Plan in Florencia Varela); and non-governmental (Community Foundation in Buenos Aires).

4.17 One of the most interesting is PROVIPO, sponsored by the Government of Salta. This program utilizes the potential of community organizations (municipalities, neighborhood organizations, professional and labor unions) in planning, technical training and construction stages. Another feature of PROVIPO is its flexibility: it offers 10 different assistance projects and payments schemes for the different needs and possibilities of various urban and rural groups (see Annex II for details).

4.18 Taking their lead from such initiatives, some IPVs have also recently moved towards more flexible designs and construction technology. In Chubut, for example, house kits that can be put together by the households themselves with minimum technical assistance are being financed by FONAVI funds. Units can be adapted to the environment, and the assembly takes only 500 manhours. The cost of a two bedroom house, including assembly, is US$6,000 at February 1986 prices.

4.19 Direct support for the grassroots programs is inadequate. BHN's "Roof Program", initiated in 1986, and the MSAS' "Shared Effort Program/005" are the only visible instruments of the official financial support.

4.20 A radical solution to housing deficit requires a major overhaul of the public housing system. FONAVI's collections can be used much more productively and equitably, if the system stimulates beneficiaries' self-help and communal construction. A large proportion of the resources currently allocated to the construction of complete housing units can be concentrated in improving the infrastructure in slum areas or preparing new building sites. Depending on the solution adopted, the beneficiaries can then contribute by their own labor to improve the existing dwellings (if they are sound structurally), or to complete ("core buildings") and expand ("incremental housing") the new units.

4.21 With only half of annual FONAVI collections, it is possible to improve the condition of about 200,000 slum houses, equivalent to number of households living in the slums of Buenos Aires and Cordoba, the two largest. The households in some Buenos Aires slums have already demonstrated that with a minimum encouragement from the Government (e.g. building a two-feet wide pavement and a six-inches wide open channel for sewage) they can upgrade living and environmental conditions significantly through their own labor.

4.22 Provincial and other grassroots initiatives could point the way to reform FONAVI's operations into a series of programs which could provide flexibility in house plans, construction technology, financing forms, repayment schedules and the forms of participation by beneficiaries. Community organizations ensure a diversity of initiatives, monetary contributions, labor efforts and physical resources. They also foster self-management capacity and participation. The critical steps here would be the correct identification of the target groups and their housing needs, together with assurance of the adequate participation of community organizations. Such initiatives could help bring a quick and less costly solution to housing problem in Argentina.

ANNEX I

HEALTH CARE FINANCING AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS

Health Care Financing

1. The central and provincial governments, municipalities, trade unions, the armed forces, private hospitals and independent physicians provide health care services. Financing schemes also vary: the trade union-managed social insurance funds (OS) obtain the services for their members through contracts with private providers. The households contribute directly or indirectly through mutual funds, insurance companies and private foundations. Such a diversity of health care and financial agencies would normally stimulate competition beneficial to consumers, but in the absence of coordination it results in serious overlapping, duplication, inequity and inefficiency.

2. Each trade union pays the health care costs of its members through its OS. Membership in OS is compulsory, and the member's family is covered. The 306 OSs reportedly cover 22.4 million people, including those who belong to more than one OS. OSs are funded by payroll deductions. There are wide differences in the scope of coverage and quality of care paid by OSs, depending on the salary levels of their members. The 12 largest OSs account for more than half the covered population and the 50 larger account for 93.1 percent. The remaining 6.9 percent of the covered population is divided among the 254 smaller OSs. The three branches of the armed forces and the security forces have their own OSs, covering one million people under exclusive benefit programs. The armed forces hospitals provide the bulk of medical care in this group.

3. In 1970, the Government established a National Institute of Social Insurance (INOS) under the Ministry of Labor, to regulate the financial and medical management of OSs. Anxious to avoid conflict with powerful unions, INOS refrained from asserting its authority over the OSs until 1984, when it was transferred to the Health Secretariat and adopted a more active role in the management of the OS system.

4. Private financial intermediaries offer a variety of health maintenance and prepaid hospital plans. Private physicians and private hospitals account for close to a third of total health care visits and 43.6 percent of all hospital admissions in the country, as they attend the members of social funds and prepaid health organizations. The rapid growth of the private sector parallels the growth of the social funds. Private hospitals expand and buy more equipment, especially advanced technology, as they enter into contracts with the OSs which give them a stable market and a guaranteed source of income. At the same time, the free use of public hospitals by OSs deprive the hospitals of a substantial part of their income, leading to a further deterioration of publicly provided health care services. In turn, growing dissatisfaction with the public health services encourages the growth of the private sector.

Health Care Delivery

5. Argentina has a vast network of hospitals, health centers and clinics. The extensive but decaying physical infrastructure constitutes a rigid constraint to improve the efficiency of the sector.

6. Ambulatory care is mainly provided by private physicians, following US and European patterns. Overall the present infrastructure for ambulatory care provides a good basis to expand primary care. There are about 30,000 medical offices for single and group practice, distributed all over the country. In addition, there are over 6,400 dispensaries and health centers for ambulatory care. Such an extensive ambulatory care system has the advantage of easy access, generally good quality, and the ability to provide extended treatments without hospitalization. Other types of ambulatory care, such as day care centers, home care programs, home care for chronic diseases and aging patients are still limited to a few experiences.

7. The Hospital System. There are 3,186 hospitals in the country, with 150,000 beds, that is an average of 5 beds per thousand population. The public sector and social insurance operate two thirds of the beds and the private sector operates the remaining third. Over the last two decades, the Federal Government has transferred some 200 hospitals to the provinces and only retains 20 specialized hospitals. Provincial hospitals constitute the backbone of the public system and carry the main load of in-patient care, they account for 32.7 percent of admissions. In addition, the main municipalities operate their own hospitals which account for an additional 9.7 percent of admissions. Several of the most powerful OSs operate their own facilities and provide another 5.3 percent of all admissions in the country. Finally, the armed forces (army, navy, air force and police) military hospitals provide services exclusively to one million people including active personnel, families, pensioners and retirees.

8. Private hospitals account for 44 percent of admissions. The private hospital sector is an aggregate of institutions and facilities such as non-profit hospitals operated by communities; small for-profit hospitals owned by physicians and large for-profit hospitals which are run as commercial enterprises. All of them have widely contracted with OSs and other third-party payers. High technology equipment represents an important share of private investments. In the late 1970s favorable exchange rates for importing medical equipment resulted in an unplanned proliferation of highly-sophisticated technology in the private sector of the metropolitan area.

9. PAMI, the OS for Retirees and Pensioners, has over three million beneficiaries and finances health care for all retirees who contributed to social insurance during their working years. PAMI alone accounts for 30 percent of the total revenues of the more than 300 OSs. About 19 percent of PAMI's resources come from federal payments; 22 percent from a 1 percent tax on employee wages; 40 percent from special sources such as taxes on alcohol, bank commissions, etc.; and 19 percent from contributions by PAMI members.

ANNEX II

PROVIPO: POPULAR HOUSING IN SALTA

1. In 1984, the government of the province of Salta established an independent institute to prepare and execute a "Program for Popular Housing" (PROVIPO). PROVIPO's objective is to provide housing for lower income sectors not covered by FONAVI. It also aims to reactivate the economic activity of the province by stimulating local technological research, diversifying the construction technology to make best use of locally produced materials and labor.

2. PROVIPO emphasizes social participation and mobilization through housing programs. Municipalities, neighborhood associations, professional and syndicate organizations are the main vehicles for the planning and execution of projects. Community participation translates into technical training, labor supply and management of construction, and maintenance of buildings. Shared responsibility at all levels makes PROVIPO a unique program in the country.

3. PROVIPO offers several plans for self-help housing, mutual aid housing, or housing through projects executed by municipalities or small and medium scale private enterprises. There are five different plans for urban housing: Plan 1 provides extension, improvement, technical assistance and loan for owners of lots in consolidated urban areas; Plan 2, rehabilitation of deteriorated urban areas, including the consolidation of precarious buildings and squatters; Plan 3, housing in new settlements with different degrees of infrastructure, for households with total income levels lower than the minimum FONAVI categories; Plan 4, housing for middle income families through professional and labor associations, and cooperatives; and Plan 5, housing for the retired and elderly.

4. PROVIPO's plans for rural housing include housing for rural workers through individual agreements with their employees, self-help construction with a minimum of technical assistance, housing assistance to promote regional development centers, and the restoration of houses in historic areas.

5. Repayment schedules are tailored to the revenue structure of the targeted population. For instance, in rural projects, they are synchronized with the commercialization of the crops, or the payment of agricultural wages. Barter of raw materials or crafts for construction materials is also allowed.

6. Despite limited financial resources, PROVIPO has so far been quite successful. During its first two years, it prepared and executed 13,556 projects (64 percent provision of sites and services, 16 percent mutual aid self-construction, the rest assisted self-construction, joint municipality/beneficiary construction and private construction).

HOUSING: BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CURRENT FINANCIAL ALTERNATIVES

Program	Resources	Amount	Terms	Adjustment Clause	Interest Rate	Target Sector	Status/Results
FONAVI	5% tax on salaries paid by employers and 20% of the contribution made by the self-employed to their retirement funds.	Determined by the family group and their income.	Between 10 and 40 years according to the category of housing. Average: 25-30 years.	Salary index of the industrial worker produced by INDEC.	Varies between 0 and 4% annual. Average: 1%.	Families of scarce resources whose incomes are unable to cover the amortization of an economical dwelling in 30 years.	About 20,000 houses per year (1984-86).
To Build for Housing (Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires)	Issuance of bonds, mid-term value.	A 30,000 maximum.	Housing Bonds (VAVIS II): 5 years. Crédito: 12 years.	Consumer index double adjustment.	VAVIS II: 8 years. Crédito: 12% on balance.	Middle income groups with some capacity of self-financing.	
Title (Bond) of Real Estate Reactivation (TRI)(Central Bank)	Central Bank.	Sole dwelling. The maximum amount could not be over 70% of the selling price.	15 years.	Combined Prices Index (Central Bank).	9% annual (every 6 months).	Middle income groups. Income of at least A 375 monthly as a minimum.	Initial target: 3-4,000 unsold houses
Operation Reactivation - Alternative Two (Banco Hipotecario Nacional)(BHN)	BHN/Rediscounts in Australes in Titles (Bonds) of Real Estate Reactivation (TRI).	Intermediate Entities: 80% of the project's value. Purchaser: 80% of the selling price.	Purcha[illegible] Average 13.5 years with a maximum of 25 years.	Intermediate Entities: Costs of Construction Index. Purchaser: Average Total Salaries Index (INDEC).	1 to 5% depending on income	Non-profit Intermediate Entities (unions, cooperatives, municipalities). Middle income groups.	About 15,000 houses per year.
Solidarity Savings Plan (BHN)	BHN through Close Circuit System (depositors' contributions form a pool - periodic lotteries distribute funds).	Not over 70% of the guarantees provided by the purchaser.	From 3 to 8 years according to the type of plan.	Consumer Price Index (INDEC).	From 2.4% to 1.4% according to plan.	Income over A 377.	About 450 loans.
(BF) "Shared Effort" (executed at municipal and communal level)	Game betting and sport lotteries.	One disbursement equivalent to 100% of the requirement, without repayment.				Marginal or poor sectors. Program executed on public lands.	
Progressive Housing (Executed by Intermediate Entities)	National Treasury	100% of the construction cost.	25 years.	Average salary of the Industrial Worker Index.	Monthly payment of 1/300 of the total financing.	Low income families, defined as those in which the head of the family receives less than 3 minimum salaries.	Less than 300 houses per year.
Rural Program (BHN)	BHN and others.	According to feasibility.				Popular housing.	Pilot program. In 1986, with 13 projects, about 452 housing units.

Source: Cámara Argentina de la Construcción

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STATISTICAL ANNEX

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Table 1.1: ARGENTINA - POPULATION, 1960-1987

	Census Population 1/	Mid-year Population (In thousands)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Five-year Growth Rate in the Projection
1960	20014 2/	20616	1.65	1.71
1965		22283	1.52	1.55
1970	23390 3/	23962	1.54	1.45
1971		24352	1.63	
1972		24764	1.69	
1973		25189	1.72	
1974		25621	1.71	
1975		26052	1.68	1.67
1976		26480	1.65	
1977		26912	1.63	
1978		27348	1.62	
1979		27789	1.61	
1980	27947	28237	1.61	1.61
1981		28694	1.62	
1982		29158	1.62	
1983		29627	1.61	
1984		30097	1.59	
1985		30564	1.55	1.58
1986		31030	1.52	
1987		31497	1.50	

Source: INDEC.

1/ 1980 census data. Next census will be held in 1990.

2/ Censal omissions are not included.

3/ Results obtained from sample.

March 1988

Table 1.2: ARGENTINA - DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY JURISDICTION, 1980 1/

	Population (in thous.)	Area (in thous. of sq kms)	Density
TOTAL 2/	27947	2780.2	10.1
Capital Federal	2923	0.2	14615.0
Buenos Aires	10865	307	35.4
Catamarca	208	101	2.1
Cordoba	2408	169	14.2
Corrientes	662	88	7.5
Chaco	701	99	7.1
Chubut	263	225	1.2
Entre Rios	908	79	11.5
Formosa	296	72	4.1
Jujuy	410	53	7.7
La Pampa	208	143	1.5
La Rioja	164	90	1.8
Mendoza	1196	149	8.0
Misiones	589	30	19.6
Neuquen	244	94	2.6
Rio Negro	383	203	1.9
Salta	663	155	4.3
San Juan	466	90	5.2
San Luis	214	77	2.8
Santa Cruz	115	244	0.5
Santa Fe	2466	133	18.5
Santiago del Estero	595	135	4.4
Tucuman	973	23	42.3
Tierra del Fuego	27	21	1.3

1/ Census data: September 1980. Next census will be held in 1990.
2/ Not including Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and dependencies, South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, and Antarctic Argentina.

Source: INDEC.

July 7, 1987

Table 1.5: ARGENTINA - POPULATION AGE GROUPS AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE, 1980 1/
(In thousands)

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Urban				Rural			
				Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female
Total	27947	13756	14191	23193	83.0	11215	11978	4754	17.0	2541	2213
0 - 4	3241	1640	1601	2591	79.9	1311	1280	650	20.1	329	321
5 - 9	2784	1407	1377	2213	79.5	1117	1096	571	20.5	290	281
10 - 14	2456	1240	1216	1945	79.2	973	972	511	20.8	267	244
15 - 19	2342	1174	1168	1918	81.9	941	977	424	18.1	233	191
20 - 24	2224	1100	1124	1865	83.9	909	956	359	16.1	191	168
25 - 29	2124	1050	1074	1791	84.3	870	921	333	15.7	180	153
30 - 34	1975	980	995	1672	84.7	815	857	303	15.3	165	138
35 - 39	1725	856	869	1455	84.3	709	746	270	15.7	147	123
40 - 44	1549	773	776	1301	84.0	636	665	248	16.0	137	111
45 - 49	1497	748	749	1267	84.6	619	648	230	15.4	129	101
50 - 54	1458	709	749	1243	85.3	589	654	215	14.7	120	95
55 - 59	1281	621	660	1098	85.7	518	580	183	14.3	103	80
60 - 64	1002	470	532	854	85.2	387	467	148	14.8	83	65
65 - 69	874	398	476	751	85.9	329	422	123	14.1	69	54
70 - 74	634	279	355	549	86.6	232	317	85	13.4	47	38
75 - 79	426	181	245	370	86.9	151	219	56	13.1	30	26
80 - 84	224	86	138	196	87.5	72	124	28	12.5	14	14
85 and more	131	44	87	114	87.0	37	77	17	13.0	7	10

1/ Census data: September 1980. Next census will be held in 1990.

Source: INDEC.

May 8, 1987

Table 1.4: ARGENTINA - SCHOOL ENRROLLMENT AND LITERACY BY AGE GROUP, 1980
(In Thousands)

Age and Sex	Population: 5 years and more	Total	Currently Enrolled				Graduated 1/	Not Attended	Illiterates	% of Attendance		% of Literacy
			Pre-school	Elementary	Secondary	Higher				Current 2/	Total 3/	
TOTAL	24706	6374	462	4132	1333	447	16943	1389	1264	25.8	94.4	94.9
5 - 9	2784	2376	462	1914	0	0	56	352	0	85.3	87.4	100.0
10 - 14	2456	2205	0	1829	376	0	224	27	80	89.8	98.9	96.7
15 - 19	2342	994	0	132	778	84	1309	38	70	42.4	98.3	97.0
20 - 24	2224	338	0	31	83	224	1839	47	72	15.2	97.9	96.8
25 - 29	2124	145	0	29	30	86	1919	59	83	6.8	97.2	96.1
30 - 34	1975	74	0	29	18	27	1834	68	93	3.7	96.6	95.3
35 - 39	1725	51	0	27	12	12	1606	68	91	3.0	96.1	94.7
40 - 44	1549	40	0	25	9	6	1438	70	87	2.6	95.4	94.4
45 - 49	1497	28	0	18	7	3	1393	75	88	1.9	94.9	94.1
50 and more	6030	123	0	98	20	5	5325	585	600	2.0	90.3	90.0
Males	12116	3201	232	2102	646	221	8280	635	589	26.4	94.8	95.1
Females	12590	3173	230	2030	687	226	8663	754	675	25.2	94.0	94.6

1/ Include those who have not completed.
2/ Current enrollment/age group population.
3/ Current enrollment plus graduates/age group population.

Source: INDEC.

April 23, 1987

Table 1.5: ARGENTINA - EDUCATION LEVEL OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1980
(As percentage of age group totals)

Education Level	14 + Population Attending / Attended School	AGE GROUPS									
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & more
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	64.7	46.2	48.9	54.8	59.9	65.0	69.6	74.9	78.2	80.3	84.2
Incomplete	31.5	22.0	17.3	20.9	25.4	29.6	33.0	37.3	41.2	44.2	50.8
Complete	33.2	24.2	31.5	33.9	34.5	35.4	36.6	37.6	37.0	36.1	33.4
Secondary	27.6	50.5	36.1	30.9	28.8	26.2	23.6	19.7	17.1	15.7	12.6
Incomplete	17.3	46.8	20.8	16.7	14.7	13.5	11.8	9.7	8.1	7.3	5.9
Complete	10.3	3.7	15.3	14.3	14.1	12.7	11.8	10.0	9.0	8.4	6.8
Superior	1.7	1.1	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Incomplete	0.7	1.1	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Complete	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
University	6.0	2.2	11.0	11.3	9.0	7.2	5.6	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.4
Incomplete	3.5	2.2	10.2	7.1	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7
Complete	2.5	0.0	0.8	4.2	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7

Source: INDEC.

April 23, 1987

Table 1.6: ARGENTINA - AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION AND AND DEPENDENCY RATIO, 1975-2000

Year	0-14	15-64	65 +	Dependency Ratio
1975	29.2	63.2	7.6	58.2
1985	31.0	60.5	8.5	65.3
2000	28.4	61.9	9.6	61.4

Source: United Nations, 1985.

April 27, 1987

Table 2.1: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1970-1987
(1970 Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	8775	9103	9294	9642	10163	10103	10102	10747	10400	11170	11300	10542	10018	10311	10565	10102	10648	10652
NET INDIRECT TAXES	1000	1038	1061	1100	1159	1152	1152	1226	1186	1269	1288	1201	1142	1175	1204	1152	1214	1214
GDP AT FACTOR COST	7774	8067	8233	8542	9004	8951	8950	9522	9214	9861	10012	9341	8876	9136	9361	8950	9434	9438
Agriculture	1023	1039	1059	1173	1205	1172	1227	1257	1292	1329	1256	1280	1369	1394	1439	1420	1381	1290
Mining	178	192	197	192	196	193	198	215	219	233	246	248	249	250	248	242	240	236
Manufacturing	2099	2228	2317	2409	2550	2485	2410	2598	2325	2556	2465	2076	1970	2179	2253	2020	2280	2269
Construction	503	534	529	467	504	527	606	680	647	644	652	567	437	380	304	284	309	340
Electricity, Gas and Water	181	198	217	234	248	263	272	285	295	326	351	347	358	387	412	418	449	469
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	1183	1221	1242	1273	1349	1342	1297	1401	1314	1491	1619	1464	1262	1315	1374	1260	1372	1401
Transport and Communication	881	895	893	942	967	959	953	1004	982	1054	1066	1019	992	1033	1079	1047	1083	1080
Banking	592	598	585	611	692	634	607	692	738	797	865	847	750	698	707	698	746	774
Public and Private Services 2/	1135	1163	1193	1242	1293	1376	1380	1390	1403	1431	1462	1491	1490	1508	1545	1561	1575	1581

1/ Up to 3rd quarter of 1987.
2/ 1970-1975 figures for public and private services are estimates.

Source: Central Bank.

March 1988

Table 2.2: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1970-1987
(Percentage Growth Rates)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
GDP AT MARKET PRICES		3.8	2.1	3.7	5.4	-0.6	0.0	6.4	-3.2	7.0	1.5	-6.7	-5.0	2.9	2.5	-4.4	5.4	0.0
NET INDIRECT TAXES		3.7	2.2	3.6	5.4	-0.7	0.0	6.4	-3.3	7.0	1.5	-6.8	-4.9	2.9	2.5	-4.3	5.4	0.0
GDP AT FACTOR COST		3.8	2.1	3.8	5.4	-0.6	0.0	6.4	-3.2	7.0	1.5	-6.7	-5.0	2.9	2.5	-4.4	5.4	0.0
Agriculture		1.6	1.9	10.7	2.7	-2.7	4.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	-5.5	1.9	6.9	1.9	3.2	-1.3	-2.8	-6.6
Mining		7.8	2.9	-2.8	2.4	-1.5	2.4	8.5	1.9	6.3	5.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	-0.6	-2.6	-0.7	-1.8
Manufacturing		6.1	4.0	4.0	5.9	-2.6	-3.0	7.8	-10.5	10.0	-3.6	-15.8	-5.1	10.2	3.8	-10.3	12.9	-0.5
Construction		6.3	-1.0	-11.7	7.9	4.6	14.9	12.2	-4.8	-0.5	1.1	-13.0	-22.9	-13.1	-20.0	-6.6	8.9	10.0
Electricity, Gas and Water		9.3	9.9	7.5	5.9	6.1	3.7	4.6	3.3	10.7	7.8	-1.1	3.1	8.0	6.5	1.4	7.4	4.5
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels		3.2	1.7	2.5	6.0	-0.5	-3.4	8.0	-6.2	13.5	8.6	-9.5	-13.8	4.2	4.5	-8.3	8.9	2.1
Transport and Communication		1.6	-0.2	5.5	2.7	-0.8	-0.7	5.4	-2.2	7.3	1.1	-4.4	-2.7	4.2	4.4	-2.9	3.4	-0.3
Banking		1.1	-2.2	4.5	13.2	-8.4	-4.2	13.8	6.7	8.0	12.3	-5.3	-11.5	-7.0	1.2	-1.2	6.8	3.8
Public and Private Services 2/		2.4	2.6	4.1	4.1	6.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	-0.1	1.2	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.4

1/ Up to 3rd quarter of 1987.
2/ 1970-1975 figures for public and private services are estimates.

Source: Table 2.1

March 1988

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Table 2.3: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1970-1987
(Percentage of GDP at Factor Cost; 1970 Prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9
NET INDIRECT TAXES	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
GDP AT FACTOR COST	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.7	13.2	14.0	13.5	12.5	13.7	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.9	14.6	13.7
Mining	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	27.0	27.6	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.8	26.9	27.3	25.2	25.9	24.6	22.2	22.2	23.8	24.1	22.6	24.2	24.0
Construction	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.1	4.9	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6
Electricity, Gas and Water	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	15.2	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.5	14.7	14.3	15.1	16.2	15.7	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.1	14.5	14.8
Transport and Communication	11.3	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.4
Banking	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.1	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.1	8.9	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.2
Public and Private Services 2/	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	15.4	15.4	14.6	15.2	14.5	14.6	16.0	16.8	16.5	16.5	17.4	16.7	16.7

1/ Up to 3rd quarter of 1987.
2/ 1970-1975 figures for public and private services are estimates.

Source: Central Bank.

March 1988

Table 2.4: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1970-1986
(1970=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	100.0	103.8	105.9	109.9	115.8	115.1	115.1	122.5	118.5	126.8	128.8	120.1	114.6	117.8	120.8	115.3	121.9
NET INDIRECT TAXES	100.0	103.7	106.1	109.9	115.9	115.1	115.1	122.5	118.5	126.8	128.8	120.1	114.6	117.8	120.8	115.3	121.9
GDP AT FACTOR COST	100.0	103.8	105.9	109.9	115.8	115.1	115.1	122.5	118.5	126.7	128.8	120.1	114.6	117.8	120.8	115.3	121.9
Agriculture	100.0	101.6	103.5	114.6	117.7	114.5	119.9	122.8	126.3	129.9	122.7	125.1	133.7	136.3	141.1	138.7	137.4
Mining	100.0	107.8	111.0	107.8	110.4	108.7	111.4	120.9	123.2	131.0	138.5	139.4	140.2	140.5	139.6	135.9	135.2
Manufacturing	100.0	106.1	110.4	114.8	121.5	118.4	114.8	123.8	110.8	122.1	117.4	98.7	94.0	104.2	108.4	97.0	109.4
Construction	100.0	106.3	105.3	93.0	100.3	104.9	120.6	135.3	128.8	128.2	129.7	112.9	87.0	75.6	60.5	56.4	61.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	100.0	109.3	120.1	129.2	136.9	145.1	150.5	157.5	162.7	180.2	194.1	191.9	197.8	213.7	227.6	230.7	248.1
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	100.0	103.2	105.0	107.6	110.0	113.4	109.6	118.4	111.0	124.9	136.8	123.6	109.2	111.5	116.5	107.2	116.3
Transport and Communication	100.0	101.6	101.4	106.9	109.7	108.9	108.2	113.9	111.5	119.6	121.0	115.7	112.6	117.3	122.5	118.3	123.3
Banking	100.0	101.1	98.9	103.3	117.0	107.2	102.7	116.9	124.8	134.7	151.3	143.3	126.8	118.0	119.6	117.9	125.2
Public and Private Services	100.0	102.4	105.1	109.4	113.9	121.2	121.5	122.5	123.6	126.0	128.8	131.3	131.2	132.8	136.1	137.6	138.7
of which:																	
Social Services	100.0	105.7	108.8	117.3	110.1	109.4	129.0	132.2	135.2	137.9	145.1	152.1	148.6	152.7	158.3	161.6	..
Education	100.0	103.2	105.9	108.9	114.6	117.2	119.1	119.1	119.1	120.0	123.1	125.4	131.2	135.9	142.2	144.9	..
Public	100.0	102.2	105.0	108.1	113.5	114.8	118.7	117.9	117.5	118.2	121.1	122.8	129.4	134.1	140.3	143.0	..
Private	100.0	106.5	108.9	111.7	118.5	125.0	120.4	123.3	124.5	126.2	129.9	134.0	136.8	141.8	148.4	151.2	..
Health	100.0	107.7	111.5	126.9	107.7	103.8	138.5	144.2	149.7	153.9	165.0	176.3	164.8	168.6	174.2	178.1	..
Public	100.0	107.7	111.5	126.9	107.7	103.8	138.5	144.2	149.7	153.9	165.0	176.3	164.8	168.6	174.2	178.1	..
Private	100.0	107.7	111.5	126.9	107.7	103.8	138.5	144.2	149.7	153.9	165.0	176.3	164.8	168.6	174.2	178.1	..
Housing	100.0	107.2	105.2	93.8	100.9	105.6	119.9	122.5	125.8	128.4	131.0	133.6	135.5	137.4	139.4	140.7	..
Water Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	95.0	100.0	105.0	..
Other Services	100.0	101.4	104.0	107.1	114.9	124.6	119.4	119.6	120.2	122.6	124.0	125.3	126.2	127.1	129.7	130.6	..

Source: Table 2.1.

June 18, 1987

Table 2.5: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1970-1987[1/]
(Thousands of Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 2/
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8.775	12.518	20.690	35.485	48.647	143.0	758.7	2093.4	5234	14251	28336	54752	147613	682652	5281000	39592600	74309000	143302400
Agriculture	1.068	1.797	3.070	5.610	6.604	12.7	83.3	229.3	531	1504	2436	4939	17383	86377	668214	5010694	9404274	18135824
Mining	0.176	0.246	0.368	0.721	1.028	2.8	14.8	25.8	101	343	669	1590	4514	26955	208857	1565842	2938836	5667445
Manufacturing	2.641	3.781	6.349	10.119	13.929	46.4	250.5	650.1	1513	3951	7082	13147	41918	210154	1625994	12190368	22879379	44122110
Construction	0.507	0.749	1.183	1.794	2.743	11.2	54.8	147.6	381	991	2000	3306	7206	42344	327210	2453152	4604176	8878997
Electricity	0.204	0.266	0.429	0.743	1.035	2.6	19.1	55.3	145	304	718	1632	2513	17216	133050	997499	1872147	3610372
Commerce	1.464	2.002	3.474	5.299	7.440	22.4	132.0	351.5	884	2522	5106	9716	24499	112520	870239	6524341	12245148	23614355
Transport	0.840	1.064	1.733	2.783	3.808	11.2	60.0	175.3	443	1143	2171	4414	9244	38661	299362	2244373	4212331	8123338
Banking	0.706	0.990	1.590	3.492	4.549	11.8	58.5	234.1	562	1659	3885	7583	21383	43522	336493	2522745	4734791	9130884
Government	1.169	1.623	2.494	4.924	7.511	22.0	85.7	224.4	674	1835	4270	8426	18952	104903	811450	6083585	11417920	22019074

1/ GDP disaggregates for 1984-1987 are estimates.
2/ Up to 3rd quarter of 1987.

Source: Central Bank.

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Table 2.6: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1970-1987[1/]

(As percentage of total)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 est	1985 est	1986 est	1987 est.2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	12.2	14.4	14.8	13.8	13.6	8.9	11.0	11.0	10.1	10.6	8.6	9.0	11.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Mining	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Manufacturing	30.1	30.2	30.7	28.5	28.6	32.4	33.0	31.1	28.9	27.7	25.0	24.0	28.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8
Construction	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.6	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.1	6.0	4.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Electricity	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Commerce	16.7	16.0	16.8	14.9	15.3	15.7	17.4	16.8	16.9	17.7	18.0	17.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Transport	9.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.7	8.1	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Banking	8.0	7.9	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.2	7.7	11.2	10.7	11.6	13.7	13.8	14.5	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Government	13.3	13.0	12.1	13.9	15.4	15.4	11.3	10.7	12.9	12.9	15.1	15.4	12.8	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4

Source: Table 2.4.
1/ GDP disaggregates for 1984-1986 are mission estimates.
2/ Up to 3rd quarter of 1987.

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Table 2.7: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1987
(1970 Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Gross Domestic Product	8775	9105	9294	9642	10163	10103	10102	10747	10400	11130	11300	10542	10018	10311	10365	10102	10648	10652
Terms of Trade Effect	0	107	134	302	138	-26	-118	2	-84	58	258	328	33	22	145	-11	-117	-266
Gross Domestic Income	8775	9212	9428	9944	10301	10077	9984	10749	10316	11188	11558	10870	10051	10333	10710	10091	10531	10386
Imports of Goods and NFS 2/	789	883	840	829	874	890	703	964	914	1413	2068	1869	1077	1026	1089	932	1101	1207
Exports of Goods and NFS 2/	810	729	744	848	850	771	1014	1291	1406	1361	1291	1362	1410	1519	1508	1698	1560	1661
Exports Adjusted by Terms of Trade	810	836	878	1150	988	745	896	1293	1322	1419	1549	1690	1443	1541	1653	1687	1443	1395
Resource Gap 3/	-21	47	-38	-321	-114	145	-193	-329	-408	-6	519	179	-366	-515	-564	-755	-342	-188
Total Expenditures	8754	9259	9390	9623	10187	10222	9791	10420	9908	11182	12077	11049	9685	9818	10146	9336	10189	10198
Consumption	6843	7196	7305	7636	8179	8177	7605	7776	7685	8733	9403	9000	8041	8348	8839	8291	8954	8829
Public	908	949	932	992	1069	1070	1119	1167	1204	1271	1288	1308	1215	1248	1274	1252	1318	1408 5/
Private	5935	6247	6373	6644	7110	7107	6486	6609	6481	7462	8115	7692	6826	7100	7565	7039	7636	7421 5/
Gross Domestic Investment	1860	2063	2085	1987	2009	2045	2186	2644	2223	2450	2675	2049	1645	1470	1306	1046	1235	1369
Changes in Inventories	-1	51	50	100	46	78	14	18	-67	5	99	-73	107	12	-20	-126	-28	-31
Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	1861	2012	2035	1887	1963	1967	2172	2626	2290	2445	2576	2122	1538	1458	1326	1172	1263	1401
Public	708	780	795	661	684	778	989	1219	1068	1017	1010	907	712	671	491	410	515	735 5/
Private	1153	1232	1240	1226	1279	1189	1183	1407	1222	1428	1566	1215	826	787	835	762	748	666 5/
Gross Domestic Savings 4/	1082	2016	2123	2308	2123	1900	2379	2973	2631	2456	2156	1870	2011	1985	1870	1801	1577	1557
Net Factor Income Payments	-96	-39	-120	-145	-117	-124	-127	-143	-174	-209	-308	-620	-766	-854	-857	-712	-574	-418
Net Transfers	-1	-1	-1	3	0	1	4	7	10	6	4	-3	4	2	0	0	1	-1
Gross National Savings	1784	1976	2002	2166	2006	1778	2256	2836	2466	2253	1851	1247	1249	1133	1013	1089	1004	1138
Gross National Product	8677	9065	9173	9500	10046	9980	9979	10611	10236	10927	10995	9918	9256	9459	9708	9390	10074	10233
Gross National Income	8678	9172	9307	9802	10184	9954	9861	10613	10152	10985	11253	10246	9289	9481	9853	9379	9957	9967

Source: Central Bank and IBRD estimates.
1/ As of September 30, 1987.
2/ Balance of Payments figures deflated by respective price indices and converted at 1970 exchange rate (3.8 pesos per US$)
3/ - (Exports adjusted by terms of trade - imports).
4/ Gross domestic investment - resource gap.
5/ Estimate.

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Table 2.8: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1987
(Growth rates, percent)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Gross Domestic Product		3.8	2.1	3.7	5.4	-0.6	0.0	6.4	-3.2	7.0	1.5	-6.7	-5.0	2.9	2.5	-4.4	5.4	0.0
Terms of Trade Effect			25.5	124.8	-54.3	-118.8	-353.8	101.7	-4300.0	169.0	344.8	27.1	-89.9	-33.3	559.1	-107.6	-963.6	-127.1
Gross Domestic Income		5.0	2.3	5.5	3.6	-2.2	-0.9	7.7	-4.0	8.5	7.3	-6.0	-7.5	2.8	3.7	-5.8	4.4	-1.4
Imports of Goods and NFS		11.9	-4.9	-1.3	5.4	1.8	-21.0	37.1	-5.2	54.6	46.4	-9.6	-42.4	-4.7	6.1	-14.4	18.1	9.6
Exports of Goods and NFS		-10.0	2.1	14.0	0.2	-9.3	31.5	27.3	8.9	-3.2	-5.1	5.5	3.5	7.7	-0.7	12.6	-8.1	6.5
Exports Adjusted by Terms of Trade		3.2	5.1	30.9	-14.1	-24.6	20.3	44.3	2.2	7.3	9.2	9.1	-14.6	6.8	7.3	2.1	-14.5	-3.3
Resource Gap		322.3	-181.6	-737.4	64.5	227.2	-233.1	-70.5	-24.0	98.5	8750.0	-65.5	-304.5	-40.7	-9.5	-33.9	54.7	45.0
Total Expenditures		5.8	1.4	2.5	5.9	0.3	-4.2	6.4	-4.9	12.9	8.0	-8.5	-12.3	1.4	3.3	-8.0	9.1	0.1
Consumption		5.2	1.5	4.5	7.1	0.0	-7.0	2.2	-1.2	13.6	7.7	-4.3	-10.7	3.8	5.9	-6.2	8.0	-1.4
Public		4.5	-1.8	6.4	7.8	0.1	4.6	4.3	3.2	5.6	1.3	1.6	-7.1	2.7	2.1	-1.7	5.3	6.8 2/
Private		5.3	2.0	4.3	7.0	0.0	-8.7	1.9	-1.9	15.1	8.8	-5.2	-11.3	4.0	6.5	-7.0	8.5	-2.8 2/
Gross Domestic Investment		10.9	1.1	-4.7	1.1	1.8	6.9	20.9	-15.9	10.2	9.2	-23.4	-19.7	-10.6	-11.1	-19.9	18.1	10.9
Changes in Inventories		8616.7	-2.2	99.2	-54.3	72.3	-81.9	25.4	-470.7	107.3	1914.3	-173.8	246.4	-89.1	-272.4	-530.0	77.8	-10.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Investment		8.1	1.1	-7.3	4.0	0.2	10.4	20.9	-12.8	6.8	5.4	-17.6	-27.5	-5.2	-9.1	-11.6	7.8	10.9
Public		10.2	1.9	-16.9	3.5	13.7	27.1	23.3	-12.4	-4.8	-0.7	-10.2	-21.5	-5.8	-26.8	-16.5	25.6	42.7 2/
Private		6.9	0.6	-1.1	4.3	-7.0	-0.5	18.9	-13.1	16.9	9.7	-22.4	-32.0	-4.7	6.1	-8.7	-1.8	-11.0 2/
Gross Domestic Savings		7.2	5.1	8.7	-8.0	-10.5	25.2	24.9	-11.5	-6.6	-12.2	-13.2	7.5	-1.3	-5.8	-3.7	-12.4	-1.3
Net Factor Income Payments		59.4	-207.7	-20.8	19.3	-6.0	-2.4	-12.6	-21.7	-20.1	-47.4	-101.3	-23.5	-11.5	-0.4	16.9	19.4	27.2
Net Transfers		3.2	-27.7	343.2	-100.0	0.0	244.4	62.2	43.6	-35.2	-42.4	-187.7	242.4	-50.7	-81.8	-100.0	0.0	-255.8
Gross National Savings		10.7	1.3	8.2	-7.4	-11.4	26.9	25.7	-13.1	-8.6	-17.8	-32.6	0.2	-9.3	-10.5	7.5	-7.8	13.4
Gross National Product		4.5	1.2	3.6	5.7	-0.7	0.0	6.3	-3.5	6.8	0.6	-9.8	-6.7	2.2	2.6	-3.3	7.3	1.6
Gross National Income		5.7	1.5	5.3	3.9	-2.3	-0.9	7.6	-4.3	8.2	2.4	-8.9	-9.3	2.1	3.9	-4.8	6.2	0.1

Source: Table 2.6.
1/ As of September 30, 1987.
2/ Estimate.

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Table 2.9: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1987
(Percentage of GDP, 1970 prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Terms of Trade Effect	0.0	1.2	1.4	3.1	1.4	-0.3	-1.2	0.0	-0.8	0.5	2.3	3.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	-0.1	-1.1	-2.5
Gross Domestic Income	100.0	101.2	101.4	103.1	101.4	99.7	98.8	100.0	99.2	100.5	102.3	103.1	100.3	100.2	101.4	99.9	98.9	97.5
Imports of Goods and NFS	9.0	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	7.0	9.0	8.8	12.7	18.3	17.7	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.2	10.3	11.3
Exports of Goods and NFS	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.6	10.0	12.0	13.5	12.2	11.4	12.9	14.1	14.7	14.3	16.8	14.7	15.6
Exports Adjusted by Terms of Trade	9.2	9.2	9.5	11.9	9.7	7.4	8.9	12.0	12.7	12.7	13.7	16.0	14.4	14.9	15.6	16.7	13.6	13.1
Resource Gap	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	-3.3	-1.1	1.4	-1.9	-3.1	-3.9	-0.1	4.6	1.7	-3.7	-5.0	-5.3	-7.5	-3.2	-1.8
Total Expenditures	99.8	101.7	101.0	99.8	100.2	101.2	96.9	97.0	95.3	100.5	106.9	104.8	96.7	95.2	96.0	92.4	95.7	95.7
Consumption	78.0	79.0	78.6	79.2	80.5	80.9	75.3	72.4	73.9	78.5	83.2	85.4	80.3	81.0	83.7	82.1	84.1	82.9
Public	10.3	10.4	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.1	10.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.2 2/
Private	67.6	68.6	68.6	68.9	70.0	70.3	64.2	61.5	62.3	67.0	71.8	73.0	68.1	68.9	71.6	69.7	71.7	69.7 2/
Gross Domestic Investment	21.2	22.7	22.4	20.6	19.8	20.2	21.6	24.6	21.4	22.0	23.7	19.4	16.4	14.3	12.4	10.4	11.6	12.9
Changes in Inventories	-0.01	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.9	-0.7	1.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	21.2	22.1	21.9	19.6	19.3	19.5	21.5	24.4	22.0	22.0	22.8	20.1	15.4	14.1	12.6	11.6	11.9	13.2
Public	8.1	8.6	8.6	6.9	6.7	7.7	9.8	11.3	10.3	9.1	8.9	8.6	7.1	6.5	4.6	4.1	4.8	6.9 2/
Private	13.1	13.5	13.3	12.7	12.6	11.8	11.7	13.1	11.8	12.8	13.9	11.5	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.0	6.3 2/
Gross Domestic Savings	21.4	22.1	22.8	23.9	20.9	18.8	23.6	27.7	25.3	22.1	19.1	17.7	20.1	19.2	17.7	17.8	14.8	14.6
Net Factor Income Payments	-1.1	-0.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-2.7	-5.9	-7.6	-8.3	-8.1	-7.0	-5.4	-3.9
Net Transfers	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross National Savings	20.3	21.7	21.5	22.5	19.7	17.6	22.3	26.4	23.7	20.2	16.4	11.8	12.5	11.0	9.6	10.8	9.4	10.7
Gross National Product	98.9	99.6	98.7	98.5	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.2	97.3	94.1	92.4	91.7	91.9	93.0	94.6	96.1
Gross National Income	98.9	100.7	100.1	101.7	100.2	98.5	97.6	98.7	97.6	98.7	99.6	97.2	92.7	92.0	93.3	92.8	93.5	93.6

Source: Table 2.6.
1/ As of September 30, 1987.
2/ Estimate.

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Table 2.10: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1986
(1970=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	103.8	105.9	109.9	115.8	115.1	115.1	122.5	118.5	126.8	128.8	120.1	114.6	117.8	120.8	115.3	121.9
Terms of Trade Effect																	
Gross Domestic Income	100.0	104.9	107.4	113.4	117.1	114.6	114.1	122.9	117.7	127.9	132.0	124.1	114.7	117.5	122.1	114.7	120.6
Imports of Goods and NFS 1/	100.0	111.9	106.5	105.1	110.8	112.8	89.1	122.2	115.8	179.1	260.7	236.9	134.5	130.0	138.0	120.0	141.8
Exports of Goods and NFS 1/	100.0	90.0	91.9	104.7	104.9	95.2	125.2	159.4	173.6	168.0	159.4	168.1	174.1	187.5	186.2	209.6	188.0
Exports Adjusted by Terms of Trade	100.0	102.5	108.4	143.3	118.9	89.7	114.2	164.0	165.2	180.2	194.1	211.6	175.3	182.3	200.1	202.4	172.3
Resource Gap	100.0	-249.4	181.3	1570.0	421.5	-772.6	1050.1	1724.2	2006.0	225.3	-2291.6	-732.6	1622.6	2133.2	2517.4	3277.2	1308.4
Total Expenditures	100.0	105.8	107.3	109.9	116.4	116.8	111.9	119.0	113.2	127.7	137.8	126.1	111.1	112.4	116.3	107.0	117.6
Consumption	100.0	104.4	106.0	110.8	118.6	118.6	110.3	112.8	111.5	126.6	136.2	130.4	117.2	121.4	128.7	120.4	130.9
Public	100.0	96.4	95.4	121.6	136.3	140.6	102.9	104.1	121.7	127.9	151.6	133.9	113.0	145.0	144.6	125.2	136.2
Private	100.0	105.7	107.7	109.0	115.7	114.9	111.6	114.3	109.8	126.3	133.7	129.9	117.9	117.5	126.0	119.6	130.0
Gross Domestic Investment	100.0	110.9	112.1	106.8	108.0	109.9	117.5	142.1	119.5	131.7	143.7	110.1	88.4	79.0	70.6	57.5	68.2
Changes in Inventories	100.0	-8516.7	-8383.3	-16600.0	-7583.3	-13066.7	-2366.7	-2966.7	11233.3	-816.7	-16450.0	12133.3	-17766.7	-1933.3	2233.3	20616.7	9733.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	100.0	108.1	109.3	101.4	105.5	105.7	116.7	141.1	123.1	131.4	138.4	114.0	82.6	78.3	71.3	64.1	71.3
Public	100.0	104.5	110.5	89.2	84.6	83.5	118.4	156.6	144.6	128.8	111.1	95.8	79.1	67.9	61.5	35.3	50.7
Private	100.0	110.5	108.6	109.5	119.3	120.3	115.6	130.9	108.8	133.1	156.4	126.0	85.0	85.2	89.6	83.2	84.9
Gross Domestic Savings	100.0	106.8	112.9	123.2	111.5	100.0	128.0	159.9	140.7	132.7	116.4	100.7	105.6	102.1	98.1	93.7	82.1
Net Factor Income Payments	100.0	111.1	138.8	146.8	103.0	134.4	137.5	157.5	161.0	193.3	282.1	624.9	780.6	882.5	905.0	808.0	693.6
Net Transfers	100.0	96.8	123.6	-300.5	0.0	-105.2	-362.1	-587.5	-803.4	-546.7	-315.0	276.2	-393.5	-194.1	-35.3	0.0	-58.3
Gross National Savings	100.0	106.7	111.6	122.5	112.0	98.5	127.9	160.5	140.3	130.3	108.9	76.0	74.3	65.6	60.3	60.2	53.5
Gross National Product	100.0	103.7	105.6	109.6	116.0	115.0	115.0	122.2	118.2	126.2	127.3	115.1	108.2	110.4	113.2	108.6	116.4
Gross National Income	100.0	104.9	107.1	113.2	117.3	114.5	113.9	122.7	117.5	127.3	130.6	119.2	108.3	109.9	114.5	107.9	114.9

Source: Table 2.7.

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Table 2.11: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1986
(1970 australes per capita)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gross Domestic Product	366	374	375	383	397	388	381	399	389	400	404	367	345	349	352	331	345
Terms of Trade Effect	0	4	5	12	4	-2	-3	1	-2	4	10	12	0	-1	4	-2	-4
Gross Domestic Income	366	378	381	395	401	386	378	401	378	404	414	379	345	347	356	329	341
Imports of Goods and NFS 1/	33	36	34	33	34	34	27	36	31	51	73	65	37	35	36	31	36
Exports of Goods and NFS 1/	34	30	30	34	33	30	38	40	51	49	46	47	40	51	50	56	49
Exports Adjusted by Terms of Trade	34	34	35	46	38	28	35	49	49	53	56	60	49	50	54	54	45
Resource Gap	-1	2	-2	-13	-3	6	-8	-10	-16	-2	17	5	-12	-15	-18	-23	-9
Total Expenditures	365	380	379	382	398	392	370	387	362	402	427	385	353	332	338	307	332
Consumption	288	295	295	303	319	314	287	289	281	314	333	313	277	283	295	272	291
Public	41	39	38	48	53	54	39	38	44	46	53	46	38	49	48	41	44
Private	246	256	257	255	266	260	249	251	237	268	279	267	239	234	247	231	247
Gross Domestic Investment	78	85	84	79	78	79	83	98	81	88	95	71	56	50	44	35	41
Changes in Inventories	0	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	-2	0	3	-3	4	0	0	-4	-2
Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	78	83	82	75	77	76	82	98	84	88	91	74	53	49	44	39	43
Public	31	32	33	26	24	24	33	43	39	34	29	25	20	17	11	9	12
Private	47	51	49	49	52	52	49	55	45	54	62	49	33	32	33	31	31
Gross Domestic Savings	79	83	86	92	82	72	91	112	97	90	78	66	68	65	61	58	50
Net Factor Income Payments	-4	-4	-5	-5	-3	-4	-4	-5	-5	-6	-8	-18	-23	-25	-25	-22	-19
Net Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross National Savings	75	79	81	87	78	68	87	107	92	84	69	48	46	40	36	35	31
Gross National Product	363	370	371	378	393	383	377	395	376	395	392	349	322	324	327	309	326
Gross National Income	363	374	376	390	398	382	374	396	373	398	402	361	321	322	331	307	322

Source: Tables 1.1 and 2.7.

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Table 2.12: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1986
(Per capita Index 1970=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	102.1	102.5	104.5	108.3	105.9	104.2	109.1	103.8	109.3	109.3	100.3	94.2	95.2	96.2	90.4	94.1
Terms of Trade Effect																	
Gross Domestic Income	100.0	103.2	104.0	107.9	109.5	105.4	103.3	109.4	103.2	110.3	112.0	103.6	94.3	94.9	97.2	89.9	93.0
Imports of Goods and NFS 1/	100.0	110.1	103.0	100.0	103.6	103.8	80.6	108.8	101.5	154.4	221.2	197.8	112.2	105.2	109.9	94.1	109.5
Exports of Goods and NFS 1/	100.0	88.6	88.9	99.6	98.1	87.5	113.3	141.9	152.1	144.9	135.3	140.4	143.1	151.7	148.2	164.3	145.2
Exports Adjusted by Terms of Trade	100.0	100.8	104.9	136.3	111.2	82.5	103.3	146.0	144.7	155.4	164.7	176.7	144.0	147.4	159.3	158.7	133.0
Resource Gap	100.0	-245.4	175.5	1493.5	394.3	-710.6	950.2	1535.2	1757.6	192.5	-1944.7	-611.8	1333.4	1725.3	2004.2	2569.3	1010.1
Total Expenditures	100.0	104.1	103.8	104.6	108.8	107.4	101.2	106.0	99.2	110.1	117.0	105.3	91.3	90.9	92.6	83.9	90.8
Consumption	100.0	102.7	102.5	105.4	111.0	109.1	99.8	100.4	97.7	109.1	115.6	108.9	96.3	98.2	102.4	94.4	101.1
Public	100.0	94.9	92.3	115.6	127.5	129.3	93.1	92.6	106.6	110.3	128.6	111.8	92.8	117.2	115.1	98.2	105.2
Private	100.0	104.0	104.3	103.7	108.2	105.7	101.0	101.8	96.2	108.9	113.4	108.5	96.9	95.0	100.3	93.7	100.4
Gross Domestic Investment	100.0	109.1	108.5	101.6	101.0	101.1	106.3	126.5	104.7	113.6	122.0	92.0	72.6	63.9	56.2	45.1	52.6
Changes in Inventories	100.0	-8380.3	-8111.8	-15791.4	-7092.3	-12018.4	-2141.6	-2641.5	9842.5	-704.2	-13959.5	10132.4	-14600.6	-1563.7	1778.1	16163.3	7514.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Investment	100.0	106.4	105.8	96.5	98.7	97.2	105.6	125.6	107.8	113.3	117.4	95.2	67.9	63.4	56.7	50.3	55.0
Public	100.0	102.8	107.0	84.8	79.1	76.8	107.1	139.5	126.7	111.0	94.3	80.0	65.0	55.0	34.6	27.7	39.1
Private	100.0	108.8	105.0	104.1	111.5	110.7	104.6	116.5	95.4	114.8	132.7	105.3	69.9	68.9	71.3	65.2	65.5
Gross Domestic Savings	100.0	105.1	109.2	117.2	104.3	92.0	115.8	142.4	123.2	114.4	98.7	84.1	86.8	82.6	78.1	73.5	63.4
Net Factor Income Payments	100.0	109.3	134.3	137.8	96.3	123.6	124.4	140.3	141.0	166.7	239.4	521.9	641.5	713.8	720.5	633.5	535.4
Net Transfers	100.0	95.2	119.6	-285.9	0.0	-96.7	-327.7	-523.1	-739.0	-471.4	-267.3	230.7	-323.3	-157.0	-28.1	0.0	-45.0
Gross National Savings	100.0	104.9	108.0	116.5	104.7	90.6	115.7	142.9	123.0	112.4	92.4	63.4	61.0	53.1	48.0	47.2	41.3
Gross National Product	100.0	102.0	102.2	104.3	108.5	105.8	104.0	108.8	103.6	108.8	108.1	96.1	88.9	89.3	90.2	85.2	89.8
Gross National Income	100.0	103.2	103.7	107.7	109.7	105.3	103.1	109.2	102.9	109.6	110.8	99.5	89.0	88.9	91.2	84.6	88.7

Source: Table 2.11.

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Table 2.13: ARGENTINA - GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT, 1970-1987
(1970 Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector	1861	2012	2035	1887	1963	1967	2172	2626	2290	2445	2576	2122	1538	1458	1326	1171	1263	1400
Public	708	780	795	661	684	778	989	1214	1068	1017	1010	907	712	671	491	410	515	425
Private	1153	1233	1240	1226	1279	1189	1184	1412	1222	1428	1566	1215	826	787	835	761	748	976
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector	1861	2012	2035	1887	1963	1967	2172	2626	2290	2445	2576	2122	1538	1458	1326	1172	1264	1400
Construction	1161	1244	1221	1089	1172	1226	1393	1531	1452	1449	1457	1279	998	885	738	670	716	782
Public	463	516	529	440	469	412	595	790	709	623	603	511	399	361	219	197	280	310
Private	698	729	692	649	703	814	798	741	743	826	854	768	599	524	519	472	436	472
Machinery and Equipment	700	768	814	798	791	741	779	1096	838	996	1119	843	540	573	589	502	548	619
Public	245	264	266	221	215	366	394	424	359	394	407	396	313	310	272	213	235	114
Private	455	504	548	577	576	375	385	672	479	602	712	447	227	263	316	289	313	504
of which:																		
Machinery, tools and furniture	482	527	541	519	543	521	573	795	594	680	803	634	411	417	425	363	392	441
Domestic	274	305	322	356	388	344	416	500	335	358	303	204	187	254	281	211	260	259
Imported	208	222	219	163	155	177	157	295	259	322	500	430	224	164	144	153	131	182
Transport Equipment	219	240	272	279	249	121	207	300	245	317	315	209	128	155	163	139	156	178
Domestic	215	230	257	269	240	109	196	244	209	250	252	147	115	138	144	128	154	174
Imported	4	10	15	10	9	12	11	56	36	67	63	62	14	18	19	11	3	4
Memo item:																		
Residential Construction	493	486	457	426	476	596	567	502	502	545	558	488	391	339	337	315	..	..
Non-residential Construction	668	758	764	663	696	630	826	1029	950	904	899	791	607	546	401	355	..	..

Source: Central Bank, Republic of Argentina, and IBRD estimates.
1/ As of end of September 1987.
2/ Estimate.

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Table 2.10: ARGENTINA - GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT, 1970-1987
(Growth Rates, percent)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector		8.1	1.1	-7.3	4.0	0.2	10.4	20.9	-12.8	6.8	5.3	-17.6	-27.5	-5.2	-9.0	-11.7	7.9	10.9
Public		10.2	2.0	-16.9	3.5	13.8	27.0	22.8	-12.0	-4.8	-0.7	-10.2	-21.5	-5.7	-26.8	-16.5	25.6	-17.6
Private		6.9	0.6	-1.1	4.3	-7.0	-0.4	19.3	-13.5	16.9	9.6	-22.4	-32.0	-4.8	6.2	-8.9	-1.7	36.4
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector		8.1	1.1	-7.3	4.0	0.2	10.4	20.9	-12.8	6.8	5.3	-17.6	-27.5	-5.2	-9.0	-11.6	7.8	10.8
Construction		7.2	-1.9	-10.8	7.6	4.6	13.6	9.9	-5.1	-0.2	0.6	-12.2	-22.0	-11.3	-16.6	-9.3	6.9	9.2
Public		11.4	2.7	-16.9	6.6	-12.1	44.2	32.9	-10.3	-12.1	-3.2	-15.2	-21.9	-9.5	-39.3	-10.0	42.1	10.8
Private		4.4	-5.1	-6.2	8.2	15.8	-1.9	-7.2	0.3	11.2	3.4	-10.1	-22.0	-12.5	-1.0	-8.9	-7.8	8.2
Machinery and Equipment		9.7	6.0	-2.0	-0.9	-6.3	5.1	40.7	-23.5	18.9	12.3	-24.7	-35.9	6.1	2.8	-14.6	9.0	12.9
Public		7.8	0.8	-16.9	-2.7	70.2	7.7	7.6	-15.3	9.7	3.3	-2.7	-21.0	-1.0	-12.3	-21.7	10.3	-31.5
Private		10.8	8.7	5.3	-0.2	-34.9	2.7	74.5	-28.7	25.7	18.3	-37.2	-49.2	15.9	20.2	-8.5	8.3	61.2
of which:																		
Machinery, tools and furniture		9.4	2.7	-4.1	4.6	-4.1	10.0	38.7	-25.3	14.5	18.1	-21.0	-35.2	1.5	1.9	-14.6	7.8	12.6
Domestic		11.4	5.6	10.6	9.0	-11.3	20.9	20.2	-33.0	6.9	-15.4	-32.7	-8.2	35.6	10.7	-25.0	23.6	-0.5
Imported		6.7	-1.4	-25.6	-4.9	14.2	-11.3	87.9	-12.2	24.3	55.4	-14.0	-47.9	-27.0	-11.9	5.8	-14.0	38.7
Transport Equipment		9.6	13.6	2.4	-10.7	-51.4	71.1	44.9	-18.3	29.4	-0.5	-33.8	-38.6	21.1	5.2	-14.8	12.4	13.6
Domestic		7.0	12.0	4.5	-10.7	-56.6	79.8	24.5	-14.3	19.5	1.0	-41.8	-21.9	19.9	4.7	-11.0	19.8	13.2
Imported		150.0	50.0	-33.3	-10.0	33.3	-8.3	409.1	-35.7	86.9	-6.4	-1.9	-78.2	31.9	8.4	-43.5	-75.2	33.3
Memo item:																		
Residential Construction		-1.4	-6.0	-6.8	11.7	25.2	-4.9	-11.5	0.0	8.6	2.4	-12.5	-19.9	-13.3	-0.6	-6.5	..	..
Non-residential Construction		13.6	0.8	-13.2	4.9	-9.4	31.0	24.5	-7.7	-4.9	-0.5	-12.0	-23.2	-10.0	-26.6	-11.6	..	..

Source: Table 2.9
1/ As of end of September 1987.
2/ Estimate.

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Table 2.15: ARGENTINA - GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT, 1970-1987
(As percentage of GDP, 1970 prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector	21.2	22.1	21.9	19.7	19.4	19.5	21.6	24.5	22.1	22.2	23.2	20.4	15.6	14.1	12.6	11.6	11.9	13.1
Public	8.1	8.6	8.6	6.9	6.7	7.7	9.8	11.3	10.3	9.2	9.1	8.7	7.2	6.5	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.0
Private	13.1	13.5	13.4	12.8	12.6	11.8	11.8	13.2	11.8	12.9	14.1	11.7	8.4	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.0	9.2
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector	21.2	22.1	21.9	19.7	19.4	19.5	21.6	24.5	22.1	22.2	23.2	20.4	15.6	14.1	12.6	11.6	11.9	13.1
Construction	13.2	13.7	13.2	11.4	11.6	12.1	13.8	14.3	14.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	10.1	8.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	7.3
Public	5.3	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.1	5.9	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.9
Private	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	8.1	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.4	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.4
Machinery and Equipment	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.7	10.2	8.1	9.0	10.1	8.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.8
Public	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.1
Private	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.7	3.7	3.8	6.3	4.6	5.5	6.4	4.3	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.7
of which:																		
Machinery, tools and furniture	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	7.4	5.7	6.2	7.2	6.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.1
Domestic	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.4
Imported	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.5	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7
Transport Equipment	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.2	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7
Domestic	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
Imported	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Memo item:																		
Residential Construction	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.9	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	..	..
Non-residential Construction	7.6	8.3	8.2	6.9	6.9	6.2	8.2	9.6	9.2	8.2	8.1	7.6	6.1	5.3	3.8	3.5	..	..

Source: Table 2.9.
1/ Up to 3rd quarter 1987.
2/ Estimate.
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Table 2.16: ARGENTINA - GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT, 1970-1986
(1970=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector	100.0	100.1	109.3	101.4	105.5	105.7	116.7	141.1	123.1	131.4	138.4	114.0	82.6	78.3	71.3	64.1	71.3
Public	100.0	104.5	110.5	89.2	84.5	83.6	118.4	156.6	144.6	128.8	111.1	95.8	79.0	67.9	43.5	35.3	50.7
Private	100.0	110.5	108.6	109.5	119.3	120.3	115.6	130.9	108.8	133.1	156.4	126.0	85.0	85.2	89.6	83.2	84.9
Gross Fixed Investment, by sector	100.0	100.1	109.3	101.4	105.5	105.7	116.7	141.1	123.1	131.4	138.4	114.0	82.6	78.3	71.3	64.1	71.3
Construction	100.0	107.2	105.2	93.9	101.0	105.7	120.0	131.9	125.1	124.8	125.5	109.1	88.2	76.3	63.6	57.6	61.5
Public	100.0	111.4	114.4	95.1	101.4	89.1	128.5	170.7	153.2	134.6	130.3	107.9	91.7	78.1	67.4	42.4	60.0
Private	100.0	104.4	99.1	93.0	100.7	116.6	114.4	106.1	106.4	118.3	122.4	110.0	85.8	75.1	74.3	67.7	62.4
Machinery and Equipment	100.0	109.6	116.2	113.9	113.0	105.8	111.3	156.4	119.7	142.3	159.7	122.1	73.5	81.8	84.0	75.0	87.5
Public	100.0	92.9	104.8	79.3	56.3	74.3	101.5	133.0	130.2	119.0	79.1	75.8	57.9	51.0	37.0	23.4	35.1
Private	100.0	120.6	124.2	136.6	150.1	126.4	117.7	171.8	112.8	157.5	212.6	152.5	83.8	102.0	114.9	108.9	122.0
of which:																	
Machinery, tools and furniture	100.0	109.4	112.3	107.7	112.7	108.2	119.0	165.0	123.3	141.2	166.7	131.7	85.4	86.7	88.3	77.8	94.8
Domestic	100.0	111.4	117.6	130.1	141.8	125.7	152.0	182.7	122.4	130.8	110.7	74.5	68.4	92.7	102.6	78.3	95.0
Imported	100.0	106.7	105.3	78.4	74.5	85.1	75.5	141.8	124.5	154.8	240.5	206.9	107.8	78.7	69.4	77.2	94.6
Transport Equipment	100.0	109.6	124.5	127.4	113.8	55.3	94.6	137.1	112.0	144.9	144.1	95.4	58.6	71.0	74.6	68.8	71.4
Domestic	100.0	107.0	119.8	125.1	111.7	50.7	91.2	113.6	97.3	116.4	117.5	68.4	53.4	64.0	67.0	64.8	70.7
Imported	100.0	250.0	375.0	250.0	225.0	300.0	275.0	1400.0	900.0	1675.0	1575.0	1545.0	337.5	445.0	482.5	285.0	112.5
Memo item:																	
Residential Construction	100.0	98.6	92.7	86.4	98.6	120.9	115.0	101.8	101.8	110.5	113.2	99.0	79.3	68.8	68.4	63.9	..
Non-residential Construction	100.0	113.6	114.5	99.4	104.2	94.4	123.7	154.0	142.2	135.3	134.7	116.7	94.7	81.8	60.0	52.9	..

Source: Table 2.13.

June 17, 1987

Table 2.17: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1987 1/
(in thousands of current Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 2/
Gross Domestic Product	8.8	12.5	20.7	35.5	48.6	143.0	758.7	2093	5234	14251	28337	54752	147613	682652	5281000	39592600	74309000	143302400
Private	7.2	10.1	16.8	28.0	38.2	109.8	560.6	1576	3871	11378	22815	43851	115081	509221	4068307	30163937	59380107	109324783
Consumption	6.0	8.5	14.2	23.9	32.1	86.8	445.8	1262	3171	9362	18773	37515	101391	441931	3808233	29173615	56934641	103540495
Investment	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.1	6.1	23.0	114.8	314	700	2016	4042	6336	13690	67290	260074	992322	2445466	5784288
Public	1.6	2.3	3.7	6.5	9.9	32.8	163.1	452	1185	2857	5980	11409	26163	139712	988162	6798398	13257844	33663695
Consumption	0.9	1.3	2.0	4.2	6.6	18.8	74.2	197	609	1637	3740	7474	16454	89136	648843	4340481	8976399	23058500
Investment	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.3	3.3	14.0	88.9	255	576	1220	2241	3935	9709	50576	339319	2457918	4281245	10605195
External Sector (net)	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	-0.3	33.3	65	205	35	-616	-237	4758	30863	224530	2628265	1671049	313922
Exports GNFS	0.8	1.0	2.0	3.6	4.5	11.3	93.9	273	610	1258	1944	5173	19865	100165	678394	6186783	8295835	17678520
Imports GNFS	-0.8	-1.1	-1.9	-2.7	-4.1	-11.6	-60.6	-208	-405	-1223	-2560	-5410	-15107	-69895	-453864	-3558517	-6624786	-17364599
(Capital Goods Imports)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	8.5	47	85	208	422	1183	2615	8098	43499	391431	801376	2101055
Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.2	-26.1	-18.2	157.7	-270.7	1611.4	2855.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina and IBRD estimates.
1/ Data for 1984-1987 are estimates due to discontinuation of National Accounts Statistics in current prices.
2/ Preliminary, as of end-September 1987.

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Table 2.18: ARGENTINA - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE, 1970-1987 1/
(Current prices, percentage of GDP)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 2/
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	81.8	80.8	81.2	78.8	78.6	76.8	73.9	75.3	74.0	79.8	80.5	80.1	78.0	74.6	77.0	76.2	79.9	76.3
Consumption	68.2	68.0	68.7	67.2	66.1	60.7	58.8	60.3	60.6	65.7	66.2	68.5	68.7	64.7	72.1	73.7	76.6	72.3
Investment	13.6	12.8	12.5	11.5	12.5	16.1	15.1	15.0	13.4	14.1	14.3	11.6	9.3	9.9	4.9	2.5	3.3	4.0
Public	18.2	18.4	17.8	18.4	20.4	23.0	21.5	21.6	22.6	20.0	21.1	20.8	17.7	20.5	18.7	17.2	17.8	23.5
Consumption	10.2	10.4	9.6	11.8	13.6	13.2	9.8	9.4	11.6	11.5	13.2	13.7	11.1	13.1	12.3	11.0	12.1	16.1
Investment	8.0	8.0	8.2	6.6	6.8	9.8	11.7	12.2	11.0	8.6	7.9	7.2	6.6	7.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	7.4
External Sector (net)	0.0	-0.8	0.5	2.5	0.8	-0.2	4.4	3.1	3.9	0.2	-2.2	-0.4	3.2	4.5	4.3	6.6	2.2	0.2
Exports	9.1	8.0	9.6	10.2	9.3	7.9	12.4	13.0	11.7	8.8	6.9	9.4	13.5	16.7	12.8	15.6	11.2	12.3
Imports	-9.1	-8.8	-9.2	-7.6	-8.4	-8.1	-8.0	-9.9	-7.7	-8.6	-9.0	-9.9	-10.2	-9.8	-8.6	-9.0	-8.9	-12.1
(Capital Goods Imports)	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5

Source: Table 2.12.
1/ Data for 1984-1987 are estimates due to discontinuation of National Accounts Statistics in current prices.
2/ Preliminary, as of end-September 1987.

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Table 3.1: ARGENTINA - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUMMARY, 1970-1987

	Millions of US dollars							Reference (mill. of US			As percentage of Adjusted GDP						
	Merchandise (FOB)		Trade Balance	Services Net 2/	Balance Current Account	Capital Account	Change in Reserve	Imports (CIF)	GDP	GDP Adjusted	Merchandise (FO		Trade Balance	Services Net	Balance Current Account	Capital Account	Change i Reserve
	Exports	Imports									Exports	Imports					
1970	1773	1499	274	-432.8	-159	418	-259	1694	23280	20317	8.7	7.4	1.3	-2.1	-0.8	2.1	-1.3
1971	1740	1653	87	-475.6	-389	-31	420	1868	27964	21777	8.0	7.6	0.4	-2.2	-1.8	-0.1	1.9
1972	1941	1685	256	-479.3	-223	113	110	1905	41400	23177	8.4	7.3	1.1	-2.1	-1.0	0.5	0.5
1973	3266	1978	1288	-567.5	721	143	-864	2230	71400	27127	12.0	7.3	4.7	-2.1	2.7	0.5	-3.2
1974	3931	3216	715	-587.9	127	-172	45	3635	97200	34068	11.5	9.4	2.1	-1.7	0.4	-0.5	0.1
1975	2961	3510	-549	-735	-1284	177	1107	3947	60896	37072	8.0	9.5	-1.5	-2.0	-3.5	0.5	3.0
1976	3916	2744	1172	-507	665	-700	35	3033	54121	38619	10.1	7.1	3.0	-1.3	1.7	-1.8	0.1
1977	5652	3798	1854	-564	1290	708	-1998	4162	51194	43597	13.0	8.7	4.3	-1.3	3.0	1.6	-4.6
1978	6400	3489	2911	-1078	1833	165	-1998	3834	65619	45405	14.1	7.7	6.4	-2.4	4.0	0.4	-4.4
1979	7810	6026	1784	-2321	-537	4979	-4442	6700	107999	54524	14.3	11.1	3.3	-4.3	-1.0	9.1	-8.1
1980	8021	9394	-1373	-3394	-4767	1971	2796	10541	152290	62690	12.8	15.0	-2.2	-5.4	-7.6	3.1	4.5
1981	9143	8391	752	-5486	-4714	1256	3458	9430	123928	64148	14.3	13.1	1.2	-8.5	-7.3	2.0	5.4
1982	7624	4858	2766	-5123	-2357	1602	755	5337	56988	62065	12.3	7.8	4.5	-8.3	-3.8	2.6	1.2
1983	7836	4040	3796	-6257	-2461	3906	-1445	4564	64834	65704	11.9	6.1	5.8	-9.5	-3.7	5.9	-2.2
1984	8107	4231	3876	-6266.7	-2391	2598	-207	4584	78064	69013	11.7	6.1	5.6	-9.1	-3.5	3.8	-0.3
1985	8396	3600	4796	-5749	-953	2824	-1871	3814	65544	65583	12.8	5.5	7.3	-8.8	-1.5	4.3	-2.9
1986	6852	4409	2443	-5302	-2859	2296	563	4724	78798	67268	10.2	6.6	3.6	-7.9	-4.3	3.4	0.8
1987 3/	6196	5267	929	-5273	-4344	3233	1111	5704	66805	68795	9.0	7.7	1.4	-7.7	-6.3	4.7	1.6

Source: Central Bank and IBRD estimates.
1/ GDP adjusted by 1983 parity between the US $ and Argentine currency.
2/ Includes net transfers.
3/ Preliminary.

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Table 3.2: ARGENTINA - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1970-1987 1/
(Millions of US dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Exports (FOB)	1773	1740	1941	3266	3931	2961	3916	5652	6400	7810	8021	9143	7624	7836	8107	8396	6852	6196
Imports (CIF)	1694	1868	1905	2238	3635	3947	5033	6162	5834	6760	10541	9430	5537	6564	6584	5814	4774	5704
Trade Balance	79	-128	36	1036	296	-986	-883	1490	2566	1110	-2520	-287	2087	1272	1523	4582	2178	492
Non-Factor Services (net)	-12	-2	78	68	184	172	272	387	-100	-762	-739	-705	41	-341	-205	-231	-573	-346
Receipts	428	457	438	557	861	743	836	1117	1314	1791	2744	2402	1901	1676	1921	1846	1865	2026
Payments	417	459	388	489	676	571	564	730	1414	2553	3483	3107	1858	2017	2125	2077	2438	2372
Balance of Goods and NFS	67	-130	114	1104	460	-814	1155	1877	2466	348	-3259	-992	2130	2931	3318	4351	1555	146
Net Factor Service Income	-223	-256	-334	-394	-333	-475	-508	-618	-681	-979	-1531	-3700	-4719	-5488	-5712	-5304	-4416	-6082
Net Interest Payments	..	..	-273	-317	-298	-460	-463	-378	-885	-693	-947	-2965	-4483	-4983	-5273	-4879	-3934	-3927
Interest Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749	907	1778	885	523	448	264	253	357	218
Interest Payments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1634	1600	2173	3850	4926	5423	5537	5132	4291	4145
Direct Investment Income	..	..	-60	-78	-36	-16	-27	-208	-276	-427	-584	-735	-316	-425	-439	-425	-482	-535
Other Factor Services	..	..	..	..	..	1	-18	-48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Current Transfers (net)	3	-3	-4	11	0	5	18	31	48	33	23	-22	32	16	3	0	2	-8
Balance on Current Account	159	-389	-223	721	127	-1284	665	1290	1833	-537	-4767	-4714	-2557	-2941	-2391	-953	-2859	-4344
Total MMLT Loans (net) 2/	229	208	-1	-136	8	-12	1230	875	987	3648	3409	8557	7001	2618	-736	2786	5763	2218
Disbursement	..	..	..	..	..	1018	2311	2123	4265	9864	5894	11969	10981	10490	3395	7564	7457	4163
Amortization	..	..	..	..	..	1030	1081	1248	3358	6466	2489	3412	3580	7886	4331	4778	1674	1945
Public MMLT Loans (net)	83	128	-87	-98	106	-83	1351	336	-332	823	2511	7488	5182	1927	2632	673	1363	1224
Disbursement	..	..	..	..	..	437	1956	1864	2509	1633	3425	8178	7292	7628	3518	980	1888	1634
Amortization	..	..	..	..	..	520	605	788	2841	810	914	1782	2070	5701	886	307	445	410
Private MMLT Loans (net)	146	80	86	-38	-97	71	-121	519	1239	1825	889	1469	2219	683	-3400	2113	4400	994
Disbursement	..	..	..	..	..	581	355	1059	1756	2431	2384	3399	3779	2862	77	6384	3629	2309
Amortization	..	..	..	..	..	510	476	540	517	606	1495	2130	1560	2179	3483	4271	1229	1315
Total Short-term Loans (net)	185	198	-74	157	-62	226	-923	31	-1215	1633	-1788	-8093	-5446	-935	2340	-2584	-4186	..
Disbursement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3503	8699	19063	24833	8647	3976	3680	..	..	..
Amortization	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4718	7055	20843	32926	14093	4911	1340	..	..	..
Public ST Loans (net)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341	187	329	432	-382	758	872	..	..	..
Disbursement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691	813	824	2512	1027	1282	1495	..	..	..
Amortization	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	626	995	2080	1809	524	623	..	..	..
Private ST Loans (net)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-1556	1448	-2109	-8525	4664	-1693	1518	..	..	..
Disbursement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2812	7877	18239	22321	7629	2694	2185	..	..	..
Amortization	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4368	6429	20348	30846	12293	4387	667	..	..	..
Direct Investment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	270	260	700	937	397	881	260	919	374	1
Use of IMF Resources	..	..	..	..	..	216	235	-115	0	0	0	0	0	1170	0	1007	195	614
Capital Transactions n.e.i. 3/	..	..	..	..	..	-253	-1202	-219	199	431	-972	135	-619	870	746	996	0	000
Changes in Reserves (- = increase)	259	420	110	864	69	1107	35	1998	1998	6442	2796	1458	755	1045	-207	1871	563	1111
Memo Items:																		
Total Net Public Borrowing	83	128	87	-98	106	97	111	-1	5	1510	2844	7520	4800	1685	1474	673	1363	1224
Total Net Private Borrowing	331	-318	12	119	-159	95	226	1718	517	3277	1729	7856	2665	1010	1899	2113	4400	994

Source: Central Bank and IBRD estimates.
1/ For 1970-1976, private sector transactions include "banking" sector.
2/ 1985-1987 data on public and private disbursements and amortizations are IBRD estimates.
based on data and amortization schedules provided by the Central Bank.
3/ Valuation adjustments, SDR a, changes in arrears and errors and omissions.
4/ Preliminary.
.. Not available.

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Table 3.3: ARGENTINA - EXTERNAL DEBT BY BORROWER 1/
(Millions of US dollars; end of period)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT 2/	7875	8280	9678	12496	19034	27162	35671	43634	45087	46903	48312	51422	56220
PUBLIC SECTOR	4021	5189	6044	8357	9960	14459	20024	28616	33175	36139	39868	44722	..
A. General Government	1168	1425	1791	3759	4418	6344	9545	15951	17762	..	..	..	..
National Government	1117	1381	1755	3688	4024	5471	8361	14869	17156	..	..	..	..
Central Administration	733	991	1298	3024	2592	3100	5134	11417	13345	..	..	..	..
Binational Entities	..	..	..	..	748	1244	1373	1509	1529	..	..	..	..
Decentralized Agencies	384	390	457	664	684	1127	1854	1943	2282	..	..	..	..
Provincial Governments	45	36	30	58	367	829	1053	987	598	..	..	..	..
Municipal Authorities	6	8	6	13	27	44	131	95	8	..	..	..	..
B. Public Enterprises	921	1047	848	944	965	1370	1772	2682	11007	..	..	..	..
C. Mixed Enterprises	1170	1117	1972	3274	3983	5704	7324	7864	1457	..	..	.	..
D. Banks	762	1600	1433	380	594	1041	1383	2119	2949	..	..	..	..
Central Bank	705	1547	1271	..	..	..	..	299	2427	..	..	..	..
Other Official Banks	57	53	162	380	594	1041	1383	1820	522	..	..	..	..
PRIVATE SECTOR	3854	3091	3634	4139	9074	12703	15647	15018	11912	10764	8444	6700	..
A. Commercial Debt	1441	1182	1393	1796	3279	3791	2759	1919	2160	..	..	..	..
B. Financial Debt	2413	1909	2241	2343	5795	8912	12888	13099	9752	..	..	..	..

Source: Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina (BCRA) and IBRD estimates.
1/ 1983 figures are IBRD estimates.
2/ Includes IMF.

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Table 4.1: ARGENTINA - PRINCIPAL INDICATORS, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1960-1987

(1970 = 100)

Year	WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX						CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		CONSTRUCTION COST
	General	Total Domestic	Agriculture Domestic	Non-agriculture Total	Non-agriculture Domestic	Imported	General	Food	
1960	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.7	17.7	18.3	14.7	15.3	13.5
1961	19.1	19.1	18.3	19.4	19.5	17.7	16.4	16.9	16.4
1962	24.9	24.9	25.1	24.7	24.8	23.5	20.9	21.5	21.4
1963	32.0	32.1	34.0	31.2	31.4	28.6	26.2	26.9	26.6
1964	40.4	40.7	43.5	39.1	39.5	32.6	32.0	33.9	32.1
1965	50.0	50.4	47.7	51.0	51.6	42.4	41.3	43.4	45.7
1966	60.0	60.5	57.8	60.9	61.6	50.7	54.7	54.1	58.9
1967	75.4	75.6	72.8	76.5	76.8	71.7	70.7	69.8	75.8
1968	82.6	82.9	80.0	83.7	84.2	77.5	81.8	81.0	81.6
1969	87.7	87.7	86.4	88.2	88.3	85.8	88.0	86.0	89.4
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	139.5	140.3	148.3	135.9	136.7	123.1	134.7	141.7	130.9
1972	246.9	246.9	288.8	229.8	228.6	247.0	213.8	231.4	201.9
1973	370.5	417.3	346.0	351.1	389.7	383.0	342.2	359.1	347.7
1974	444.7	439.8	452.6	441.4	434.1	550.3	444.4	413.2	482.6
1975	1,300.7	1,269.7	1,108.7	1,379.3	1,339.9	1,967.2	1,202.7	1,134.7	1,696.2
1976	7,791.7	7,430.5	6,980.0	8,123.9	7,626.9	15,548.6	6,543.1	6,352.5	7,812.6
1977	19,436.0	18,702.7	18,399.9	19,859.6	18,834.4	35,175.4	18,060.9	18,621.5	15,423.6
1978	47,810.1	47,155.3	44,456.0	49,181.6	48,331.8	61,877.1	49,759.1	49,009.5	36,547.6
1979	119,189.1	119,179.2	111,486.3	122,338.4	122,332.7	119,434.6	129,130.2	131,671.5	95,451.0
1980	209,090.3	209,132.3	181,737.3	220,285.5	221,082.1	208,382.0	259,248.4	256,872.3	199,492.5
1981	436,936.4	432,184.5	348,249.2	469,673.1	463,928.9	562,660.1	530,101.3	511,571.1	393,559.0
1982	1,561,073.1	1,514,496.9	1,386,209.4	1,632,630.3	1,570,436.7	2,561,755.9	1,403,584.9	1,424,129.8	1,072,448.4
1983	7,195,435.4	7,010,734.3	6,563,856.1	7,453,802.9	7,205,531.3	11,162,788.4	6,229,234.2	6,252,514.5	5,743,988.5
1984	48,469,294.1	47,352,561.7	42,850,310.1	51,196,506.2	49,618,283.1	74,669,045.4	45,269,187.6	46,196,884.8	42,946,287.1
1985	370,557,710.8	356,735,436.5	252,885,271.6	406,620,854.9	390,059,230.1	647,197,073.7	349,559,533.7	334,528,550.9	280,806,886.2
1986	607,209,698.6	585,925,669.8	534,824,512.5	642,976,984.5	615,821,335.8	1,036,891,840.2	664,490,246.8	662,747,665.5	476,202,594.8
1987	1,353,310,616.0	1,301,184,096.8	1,156,077,994.4	1,439,977,923.9	1,374,148,886.8	2,392,105,796.3	1,537,171,784.9	1,542,630,231.0	1,083,226,347.3

Source: INDEC.

Table 4.2: ARGENTINA - CHANGES IN WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICE INDICES: MAJOR COMPONENTS, 1970-1987
(Annual average percentage changes)

	WPI Weight	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984		1985	1986	1987
WHOLESALE PRICES																	WHOLESALE PRICES			
General Index	100.0	14.1	39.5	77.8	50.0	20.0	192.5	499.0	149.4	146.0	149.3	75.4	109.6	256.2	360.9	573.6	General Index	664.2	63.8	122.9
Domestic Goods	95.2	14.3	40.3	76.0	49.5	19.2	188.7	485.2	151.7	152.1	152.7	75.3	107.4	249.2	362.9	575.4	Domestic Goods	650.3	64.3	122.1
Domestic Agriculture	26.5	15.8	48.5	94.8	42.5	10.0	144.9	529.6	163.6	141.6	150.8	63.0	93.9	293.4	373.5	552.8	Domestic Agriculture	490.2	111.5	116.3
Domestic Non-agriculture	68.7	13.2	36.7	67.2	53.3	23.9	208.6	469.2	146.9	156.6	153.5	80.4	112.2	234.8	358.8	580.6	Domestic Non-agriculture	686.0	57.9	123.1
Food & Beverages	19.4	27.8	48.3	62.6	55.7	12.7	134.5	511.9	192.2	161.2	164.7	75.5	113.0	214.7	307.7	552.7	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	785.6	71.7	144.6
Tobacco	1.6	1.0	3.3	33.6	72.1	53.5	90.5	554.5	271.8	159.6	131.9	92.2	87.0	131.1	420.4	425.1	Textiles, Clothing & Leather	432.0	57.2	142.8
Textiles	9.1	1.3	33.2	75.7	55.0	29.1	176.3	417.5	154.5	152.7	150.5	75.9	120.9	279.4	419.9	538.0	Wood & Furniture	632.4	58.9	124.9
Clothing	5.0	3.6	35.4	86.1	36.1	29.2	225.2	551.6	77.8	172.8	162.9	84.6	103.7	235.7	400.4	647.0	Paper & Products	715.0	62.4	134.4
Wood	3.0	9.0	28.8	89.1	71.7	33.0	236.7	488.2	95.2	129.8	187.3	120.6	102.4	229.5	465.4	582.4	Chemicals, Oil & Rubber Products	795.8	51.4	112.6
Paper	1.5	9.3	32.5	62.0	40.0	44.6	256.9	381.2	122.3	161.1	170.9	78.6	120.7	234.9	400.3	606.4	Non-metallic Products	714.6	50.6	107.9
Chemicals	4.9	4.4	24.1	57.4	45.6	23.2	271.4	519.8	149.9	165.3	126.8	91.7	127.9	243.9	329.1	450.7	Basic Metals	830.7	51.9	111.2
Oil Products	2.7	3.8	34.5	54.1	81.2	73.3	208.4	335.2	158.6	155.6	102.3	96.7	142.2	174.0	316.0	753.2	Metal Products, Machinery & Equip.	668.8	56.8	117.9
Rubber	0.9	0.8	13.7	59.4	38.4	17.1	184.0	654.4	159.1	154.1	126.9	97.4	148.6	321.5	319.9	491.8				
Leather	2.2	10.0	29.0	89.2	50.3	21.7	284.3	442.4	136.6	145.3	208.1	51.8	97.7	310.4	345.3	688.9				
Nonmetallic minerals	2.7	6.0	27.1	44.9	45.0	37.2	280.4	484.6	125.9	207.1	157.8	93.5	115.0	209.1	340.5	544.5				
Metal, excl.machinery	6.2	7.9	28.3	68.0	51.5	33.9	370.6	429.0	126.5	137.7	129.4	84.0	103.6	277.5	323.7	500.9				
Vehicles and machinery	5.8	4.3	24.0	70.3	57.8	28.9	309.5	431.7	115.5	130.8	130.5	92.4	102.5	247.1	418.0	599.1				
Electric machinery	2.5	5.7	15.2	67.3	38.9	22.2	318.6	492.4	102.5	143.7	122.4	80.1	94.9	239.3	365.6	577.0				
Extractive industry	1.2	8.7	36.8	60.6	39.8	28.1	497.1	424.0	129.4	190.0	132.8	75.3	111.7	214.3	520.7	603.8				
Imported Goods																	Imported Goods			
Non-agriculture	4.8	16.6	23.1	100.0	62.7	36.9	257.5	690.4	126.2	75.9	93.0	74.5	157.7	377.1	335.7	568.9	Non-agriculture	764.7	60.4	130.5
CONSUMER PRICES																	CONSUMER PRICES			
General Index	..	13.6	34.7	58.7	60.1	29.9	170.6	444.1	176.0	175.5	159.5	100.8	104.5	164.8	343.8	626.7	General Index	672.2	90.1	131.3

Source: IMDEC.

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Table 4.3: ARGENTINA - EXCHANGE RATE, 1970-87

(Annual Averages; Australes/US$)

	Exchange Rate
1970	0.00000038
1971	0.00000045
1972	0.00000050
1973	0.00000050
1974	0.00000050
1975	0.00000235
1976	0.00001400
1977	0.00004080
1978	0.00007960
1979	0.00013170
1980	0.00018560
1981	0.00044170
1982	0.00259000
1983	0.01053000
1984	0.06765000
1985	0.60406000
1986	0.94303000
1987	2.14509083

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics (IFS).

Note: Annual average exchange rate quotes correspond to line wf (rf) in IFS. Line wf represents exchange rates for members maintaining a dual or multiple exchange rate system.

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Table 5.1: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC SECTOR REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND FINANCING, 1970-1987
(Thousands of Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Current Account																		
I- Current Revenues	2.76	3.51	5.43	9.60	14.79	34.30	210.05	677.51	1895.38	4888	10059	19803	47647	236299	1835314	16438000	27677000	62247500
Tax Revenues	1.71	2.13	3.12	5.87	9.54	19.39	119.16	394.76	1094.33	3042	6590	11170	27671	126655	1059937	8714100	16290800	37563600
Non-tax Revenues	1.05	1.38	2.31	3.73	5.25	14.91	90.89	282.75	801.05	1846	3469	7833	19976	107644	780377	7319900	11378600	24683900
II- Current Expenditures	2.19	3.09	4.86	9.61	14.62	43.92	201.27	511.41	1611.14	4366	9739	21339	50631	287767	2017031	16048300	26268900	63212600
Personnel Expenditures	1.04	1.44	2.26	4.94	7.34	22.90	77.33	198.65	607.17	1640	3779	6875	14555	87269	726963	5855200	8942700	23038500
Goods and Services	0.55	0.71	1.23	2.10	2.62	8.86	63.56	146.34	418.66	1023	1997	4131	10148	77610	492886	4020300	7090800	16609900
Interest on Debt	0.06	0.11	0.22	0.33	0.55	1.01	15.82	41.72	139.48	444	971	8052	15311	66705	261631	2157500	2833700	6875200
Domestic	0.03	0.05	0.12	0.22	0.35	1.03	12.06	28.80	120.87	371	748	2838	8439	6484	42198	309700	238500	810700
Foreign	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.20	0.78	3.76	12.92	38.61	72	223	1222	6872	54301	219433	1847800	2595400	6065000
Other Current Expenditures	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.38	0.43	2.32	6.25	17.36	163	358	682	1853	7301	29139	220100	499400	1341800
Current & Capital Transfers	0.53	0.80	1.11	2.24	3.72	9.93	42.22	120.45	388.53	1095	2634	5799	12765	74882	516297	3779700	6904100	16417700
Economies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1000000
III- Savings	0.57	0.42	0.57	-0.01	0.17	-9.62	8.78	166.10	284.24	521	320	-2536	-10984	-53468	-181717	-10380	1408500	-965100
Capital Account																		
IV- Capital Revenues	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.28	0.25	0.86	8.33	33.19	44	88	136	727	1544	12545	99800	117800	474800
V- Capital Expenditures	0.75	1.01	1.76	2.64	4.29	12.60	98.33	279.96	671.38	1493	2698	5325	12390	69369	439974	2772000	5283600	13321300
Fixed Investments	0.70	0.95	1.68	2.45	3.61	11.50	83.99	248.31	629.14	1409	2517	4944	11474	58353	384988	2369700	4863000	12277100
Machinery and Equipment	0.25	0.31	0.59	0.85	1.14	3.93	27.34	79.26	211.30	487	672	1325	3291	16442	122925	663800	1158600	3283400
Construction	0.45	0.64	1.09	1.60	2.47	7.57	56.56	169.27	417.84	918	1845	3219	8183	41911	262063	1842100	3710600	8993700
Changes in Inventories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	51	131	184	733	4368	22200	38300	111100
Financial Investments	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.59	1.10	14.43	31.65	46.24	88	130	650	732	5483	31618	194700	388300	1193100
Economies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-218000
VI- Financing Due to Economic Emergency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	261000	430500	379400
VII- Unused Capital from Previous Periods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68	166	474	487	1713	10352	34600	138200	520900
VIII-Contributions from:	0.31	0.47	0.87	2.06	3.61	15.36	69.44	115.49	287.58	848	1690	4078	10374	113857	689933	5133400	9398700	25458900
Central Administration	0.23	0.40	0.75	1.73	2.83	13.62	61.69	78.73	153.91	458	972	2644	7174	94484	581451	4462800	7468500	19776500
Special Accounts	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.29	0.72	1.66	7.74	34.57	124.73	323	670	1329	3182	16446	103682	1066600	1836000	5022800
Decentralized Agencies	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.01	2.19	8.94	16	48	89	218	927	800	8000	48500	83300
Provinces & MCBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1076400
Social Security System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX- Contributions to:	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.32	0.77	1.73	7.73	36.78	133.65	391	718	1414	3400	17373	104482	1072600	9398700	25458900
Central Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88700
Special Accounts	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.29	0.71	1.66	7.74	34.58	124.78	323	670	1329	3182	16446	103682	1066600	826800	2142500
Decentralized Agencies	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.01	2.20	8.93	16	48	89	218	927	800	8000	1163500	3183300
Provinces & MCBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	4446300	11999800
Public Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1488200	4300900
Social Security System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1073700	1486000
I- Revenues (I+IV+VI+VII+VIII)	3.10	4.01	6.36	11.69	18.68	49.91	280.25	801.33	2216.15	5840	12003	23491	59435	351413	2544144	21560800	37754600	89083500
II- Expenditures (II+V+IX)	3.01	4.18	6.75	12.37	19.39	58.27	307.33	829.15	2416.17	6251	13155	28278	74421	369709	2542687	19833700	40931200	101492800
III- Financing Needs (Budget Deficit, II-I)	-0.09	0.17	0.39	0.88	0.99	8.36	27.00	26.80	200.02	411	1152	4787	14986	18296	-1657	-1725100	3196600	12409300
IIII-Net Financing	0.07	0.24	0.62	0.36	0.88	2.36	31.17	58.81	292.29	789	845	4401	9103	-12412	-52208	231300	2809600	7937600
a. Net Use of Credit	0.07	0.24	0.62	0.36	0.88	2.36	31.17	58.81	292.29	789	964	4533	9440	-10427	-51662	250100	2834800	8134600
Domestic	0.01	0.09	0.20	0.31	0.46	2.41	22.39	32.40	190.65	538	541	2175	7484	-11768	-30399	-117300	-100800	747300
Credit	0.07	0.17	0.34	0.76	1.00	3.57	27.06	55.71	229.11	777	862	3644	13994	792	4731	55000	775000	3812900
Amortization	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.39	0.54	1.16	4.67	23.31	37.46	238	321	1471	6810	12560	35529	172300	875800	3065600
Foreign	0.06	0.15	0.22	0.05	0.42	0.15	8.58	26.41	101.64	250	423	2358	1956	1341	-21044	347400	2955600	7402300
Credit	0.13	0.23	0.44	0.32	0.76	1.30	15.39	42.00	148.97	351	726	3132	23884	60496	461271	6053100	6438100	11590600
Amortization	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.47	0.34	1.15	6.81	16.59	47.33	101	303	2774	21928	59155	482335	5685700	3482500	4187300
b. Net Use of Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-119	-132	-135	-1985	-636	-18800	-45200	-193000
Credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	147	105	92	719	0	900	900
Debit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	119	279	240	2077	1355	18800	46100	193900
IIV- Overall Balance (IIII-III)	0.16	0.07	0.03	-0.52	-0.11	-0.00	4.17	32.01	92.27	378	-307	-386	-5481	-30708	-50431	1956400	-387000	-4931700
Central Bank	0.08	0.30	0.37	1.56	2.71	14.05	26.93	31.00	0.00	0	976	2778	7055	113321	304266	920700	0	0
Net Variation in Passive Financing	-0.24	-0.37	-0.40	-1.04	-2.60	-0.25	-31.10	-63.01	-92.27	-378	-669	-2392	-1574	-82613	-253635	-2877100	387000	4931700

Source: Ministry of Economy.
1/ Final executed budget estimates.

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Table 5.2: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC SECTOR REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND FINANCING, 1970-1987
(as percentage of GDP)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
Current Account																		
I- Current Revenues	21.93	20.02	24.25	24.87	20.46	20.02	27.72	32.44	36.29	34.36	33.99	34.72	32.78	34.32	34.75	40.69	37.25	33.13
Tax Revenues	19.69	17.80	13.68	16.43	19.65	13.58	15.73	18.98	20.95	21.39	23.31	20.41	18.75	18.35	19.98	22.01	21.93	21.29
Non-tax Revenues	11.97	11.02	11.17	10.44	10.81	10.44	12.00	13.54	15.34	12.98	12.27	14.31	13.92	15.77	14.78	18.68	15.31	11.93
II- Current Expenditures	20.94	21.67	23.49	24.89	30.11	30.76	26.56	24.68	30.85	30.70	34.46	39.33	39.73	42.15	38.19	40.31	33.35	33.67
Personnel Expenditures	11.85	11.63	10.92	13.82	15.12	16.04	10.21	9.51	11.62	11.53	13.37	13.56	9.86	12.79	13.77	12.77	12.63	13.01
Goods and Services	6.27	5.67	5.95	5.88	5.62	6.21	8.39	7.01	8.02	7.19	7.87	7.33	9.39	11.37	9.33	12.17	9.55	9.37
Interest on Debt	0.68	0.88	1.84	0.92	1.13	1.27	2.09	2.06	3.05	3.12	3.44	7.46	10.37	5.94	4.95	5.45	3.81	3.85
Domestic	0.34	0.48	0.58	0.62	0.72	0.72	1.39	1.38	2.47	2.61	2.63	5.17	5.72	0.94	0.86	0.78	0.32	0.46
Foreign	0.34	0.48	0.48	0.31	0.41	0.55	0.50	0.62	0.59	0.51	0.79	2.23	4.66	5.02	4.16	4.67	3.49	3.39
Other Current Expenditures	0.11	0.08	0.19	0.08	0.78	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.71	1.16	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.07	0.38	0.58	0.44	0.74
Current & Capital Transfers	6.04	6.39	5.37	6.27	7.44	6.95	5.57	5.77	7.44	7.70	9.32	10.59	8.65	10.97	9.77	9.33	9.29	9.27
Economies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.99
III- Savings	0.99	1.35	1.76	-0.03	0.35	-6.74	1.16	7.95	5.44	3.67	1.53	-4.63	-7.04	-7.83	-3.44	-0.83	1.90	-0.54
Capital Account																		
IV- Capital Revenues	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.41	0.18	0.11	0.40	0.64	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.49	0.23	0.29	0.25	0.16	0.27
V- Capital Expenditures	8.55	8.06	8.91	7.39	8.63	8.82	12.98	13.66	12.85	10.56	9.55	9.75	8.39	9.46	7.97	6.88	7.11	7.52
Fixed Investments	7.98	7.58	8.12	6.84	7.63	8.05	11.67	11.99	11.97	9.88	8.98	8.30	7.77	8.55	7.29	6.33	6.55	6.99
Machinery and Equipment	2.85	2.47	2.85	2.38	2.35	2.75	3.61	3.79	4.05	3.42	2.38	2.42	2.23	2.41	2.33	1.68	1.51	1.85
Construction	5.13	5.11	5.27	4.46	5.09	5.30	7.87	8.10	7.92	6.46	6.53	5.88	5.54	6.14	4.96	4.65	5.04	5.05
Changes in Inventories	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06
Financial Investments	0.57	0.48	0.79	0.55	1.21	0.77	1.90	1.51	0.89	0.62	0.46	1.19	0.50	0.80	0.60	0.49	0.51	0.47
Economies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12
VI- Financing Due to Economic Emergency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71
VII- Unused Capital from Previous Periods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.39	0.87	0.33	0.25	0.20	0.09	0.18	0.29
VIII-Contributions from:	-1.53	1.75	0.21	5.76	7.43	10.76	9.17	5.53	5.51	5.94	5.98	7.45	7.16	16.68	12.99	12.97	12.63	10.37
Central Administration	2.62	3.19	3.63	4.98	5.83	9.54	8.14	3.77	2.95	3.22	3.44	4.87	4.84	10.13	11.01	10.36	10.05	10.00
Special Accounts	0.57	0.48	0.53	0.81	1.48	1.16	1.02	1.64	2.39	2.27	2.27	2.42	2.16	2.41	1.96	2.69	2.53	2.63
Decentralized Agencies	0.34	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05
Provinces & MCBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
Social Security System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX- Contributions to:	0.00	0.69	0.63	0.99	1.59	1.23	1.02	1.76	2.56	2.75	2.34	2.38	2.30	2.34	1.98	3.71	12.63	10.37
Central Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special Accounts	0.57	0.48	0.58	0.81	1.46	1.16	1.02	1.64	2.39	2.27	2.27	2.42	2.16	2.41	1.96	2.69	1.11	1.21
Decentralized Agencies	0.23	0.16	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.02	0.02	1.57	1.59
Provinces & MCBA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	4.77
Public Enterprises	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	3.79
Social Security System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00
X- Revenues (I+IV+VII+VIII)	33.33	32.01	38.79	32.71	38.30	34.94	37.00	38.37	42.43	41.04	42.47	43.20	40.27	51.47	48.18	54.46	50.01	50.27
XI- Expenditures (II+V+IX)	34.30	33.37	32.63	33.10	40.34	40.81	40.37	39.63	46.26	43.99	46.34	51.66	50.42	54.15	48.14	50.10	53.11	51.56
XII- Financing Needs (Budget Deficit, XI-X)	-1.03	1.36	1.89	2.46	2.04	5.86	3.36	1.28	3.83	2.89	4.08	8.38	10.15	2.68	-0.03	-4.36	4.30	7.29
XIII-Net Financing	0.00	1.92	2.03	1.01	1.81	1.79	4.11	2.82	5.60	5.55	2.99	8.04	6.58	-1.82	-0.99	0.58	3.78	6.69
a. Net Use of Credit	0.00	1.92	2.03	1.01	1.81	1.79	4.11	2.82	5.60	5.55	3.01	8.28	6.40	-1.53	-0.98	0.63	3.84	6.60
Domestic	0.11	0.72	0.97	0.87	0.95	1.49	2.98	1.55	3.65	3.78	1.91	3.97	5.07	-1.72	-0.58	-0.30	-0.14	0.42
Credit	0.00	1.36	1.64	1.96	2.06	2.50	3.57	2.67	4.37	5.04	3.05	6.66	9.14	0.12	0.09	0.14	1.04	2.13
Amortization	0.68	0.64	0.68	1.09	1.11	0.81	0.59	1.12	0.72	1.68	1.14	2.69	4.07	1.84	0.67	0.44	1.18	1.73
Foreign	0.68	1.28	1.06	0.14	0.86	0.31	1.13	1.26	1.95	1.76	1.50	4.31	1.33	0.20	-0.40	0.93	3.98	6.18
Credit	1.48	1.84	2.22	1.46	1.37	0.91	2.03	2.06	2.85	3.87	2.37	9.38	16.18	8.89	8.73	15.29	8.44	6.54
Amortization	0.80	0.64	1.16	1.32	0.79	0.81	0.90	0.79	0.91	2.11	1.87	5.07	14.86	8.69	9.13	14.36	4.49	2.36
b. Net Use of Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.24	-0.09	-0.29	-0.01	-0.05	-0.06	-0.11
Credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.51	0.16	0.30	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.11
XIV- Overall Balance (XIII-XII)	1.02	0.56	0.15	-1.46	-0.23	-4.06	0.75	1.53	1.77	2.66	-1.09	-0.34	-3.85	-4.50	-0.96	4.94	-0.52	-2.79
Central Bank	0.91	2.39	1.79	4.37	5.58	9.84	5.55	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.45	3.87	4.78	16.60	5.76	2.33	0.00	0.00
Net Variation in Passive Financing	-1.74	-2.95	-1.93	-2.91	-5.35	-5.78	-4.10	-5.02	-1.77	-2.66	-2.37	-4.74	-0.93	-12.10	-4.80	-7.27	0.52	2.79
GDP (thousands of Australes)	0.78	12.53	20.69	35.73	48.34	142.78	797.46	2080.70	5223.34	14224	28263	54739	147600	682790	5281000	39592600	74509000	177195000

Source: Ministry of Economy.
1/ Final executed budget estimates.

March 1988

Table 5,3: ARGENTINA - REVENUES, 1970-1985

(Thousands of Australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 1/
I- NATIONAL TAXES	1.00	1.21	1.85	3.30	5.49	10.0	70.3	254.9	635.7	1605.5	3656.3	7581	19429	90113	589738	9402061
Income Taxes	0.19	0.22	0.31	0.54	1.01	1.2	8.7	50.6	96.3	169.4	431.9	881	2000	7023	27852	386004
General	0.19	0.22	0.31	0.53	0.71	1.1	8.6	35.4	86.4	158.2	417.8	866	1973	6888	27085	378875
Law 21589	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	14.2	8.0	0.6	0.7	1	2	30	101	623
Law 21284	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	5.5	13.3	15	25	105	666	6506
Law 20532	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.30	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Wealth Taxes	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.1	3.0	13.6	30.8	106.6	219.1	425	1520	6276	28932	250733
Law 21287 2/	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.17	0.0	1.2	10.1	30.6	99.9	218.5	424	1517	6120	28635	248331
Tax on unimproved agricul. land	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
Law 21382	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	156	297	2403
Law 21409	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.3	6.7	0.6	1	3	0	0	0
Sales Taxes	0.28	0.37	0.50	0.75	1.20	3.2	22.7	82.0	225.1	663.7	1577.6	3494	7970	32065	196795	1806982
Value Added Tax	0.16	0.22	0.30	0.43	0.78	2.4	17.4	60.5	155.5	462.5	1131.7	2576	5626	22903	139968	1277067
Excise Tax	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.32	0.42	0.9	5.3	21.6	69.6	201.2	445.9	917	2344	9162	56826	529915
Foreign Trade Taxes	0.15	0.20	0.42	0.65	0.82	1.5	15.1	24.7	43.9	143.2	382.3	866	2226	15975	98805	1159626
Import Taxes	0.10	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.42	0.8	4.8	16.9	41.0	140.1	372.4	776	1440	6035	33024	308408
Export Taxes	0.05	0.07	0.22	0.44	0.40	0.7	10.3	7.8	2.9	3.1	9.9	90	786	9940	65781	851218
Other Taxes	0.33	0.36	0.54	1.19	2.21	4.0	20.8	84.0	239.6	527.7	1045.4	1916	5713	28775	237334	5798715
Stamp duty and foreign exchange tax	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.23	0.5	2.6	9.4	22.4	67.1	154.3	282	660	2530	13373	131194
Fuel Tax - Laws 16657 & 17597	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.43	1.02	1.8	5.5	26.8	99.3	188.3	354.4	1087	3283	16207	167871	1098944
Law 21399	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.4	6.6	17.5	45.6	61.6	5	4	0	8	0
Other	0.19	0.17	0.27	0.60	0.96	1.7	12.4	41.2	100.4	226.7	475.0	542	1766	10038	56111	4568577
II- PROVINCIAL TAXES	0.25	0.28	0.39	0.66	1.06	1.3	11.1	59.8	183.1	541.1	1103.1	2028	4884	18269	169372	1345563
Stamp Duty Tax	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.23	0.4	2.0	9.5	28.1	87.3	179.9	285	574	2164	15000	127088
Automotive License Tax	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.2	0.6	2.8	10.3	42.5	87.2	181	411	1726	10585	162605
Real Estate Tax	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.19	0.3	1.5	10.3	37.9	111.8	210.0	458	1122	4032	45006	338156
Tax on Gross Profits	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.27	0.44	0.2	6.1	32.6	93.3	266.4	562.1	1005	2562	10009	87921	688747
Other Taxes	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.2	1.0	4.6	13.6	33.2	64.0	99	215	338	2860	28967
III- QUASI-TAXES	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.4	3.5	13.8	55.8	211.1	216.8	138	364	1633	0	0
National	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.4	3.3	13.0	53.1	203.9	203.1	121	324	1491	0	0
Provincial	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.7	7.2	13.6	17	40	142	0	0
IV- SOCIAL SECURITY	0.67	0.99	1.37	3.04	4.83	12.3	59.3	154.3	476.7	1432.2	2978.2	3602	8240	37003	256096	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
V- TOTAL	1.97	2.52	3.66	7.10	11.53	24.0	144.1	482.8	1351.3	3789.9	7954.3	13350	32916	147018	1015206	10747624

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes inheritance taxes.

Source: Ministry of Economy.

June 30, 1987

Table 5.4: ARGENTINA - TAX REVENUES, 1970-1985

(As percentage of GDP)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I- NATIONAL TAXES	11.36	9.68	8.94	9.32	11.30	7.01	9.27	12.20	12.17	11.29	12.94	13.85	13.16	13.20	11.17	23.75
Income Taxes	2.16	1.76	1.50	1.53	2.08	0.84	1.14	2.42	1.84	1.16	1.53	1.61	1.36	1.03	0.53	0.97
General	2.16	1.76	1.50	1.50	1.46	0.75	1.14	1.69	1.65	1.11	1.48	1.58	1.34	1.01	0.51	0.96
Law 21589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.68	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Law 21284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Law 20532	..	..	..	0.03	0.62	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wealth Taxes	0.57	0.48	0.39	0.48	0.51	0.04	0.39	0.65	0.59	0.75	0.78	0.78	1.03	0.92	0.55	0.63
Law 21287 1/	0.34	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.03	0.16	0.48	0.58	0.70	0.77	0.77	1.03	0.90	0.54	0.63
Tax on unimproved agricul. land	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law 21382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
Law 21409	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..
Sales Taxes	3.18	2.96	2.42	2.12	2.47	2.25	2.99	3.93	4.31	4.67	5.58	6.38	5.40	4.70	3.73	4.56
Value Added Tax	1.82	1.76	1.45	1.21	1.60	1.65	2.29	2.90	2.98	3.25	4.00	4.71	3.81	3.35	2.65	3.23
Excise Tax	1.36	1.20	0.97	0.90	0.86	0.60	0.70	1.03	1.33	1.41	1.58	1.68	1.59	1.34	1.08	1.34
Foreign Trade Taxes	1.70	1.60	2.03	1.84	1.69	1.06	1.99	1.18	0.84	1.01	1.33	1.58	1.51	2.34	1.87	2.93
Import Taxes	1.14	1.04	0.97	0.59	0.86	0.55	0.64	0.91	0.79	0.98	1.32	1.42	0.98	0.88	0.63	0.78
Export Taxes	0.57	0.56	1.06	1.24	0.82	0.51	1.36	0.27	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.53	1.46	1.25	2.15
Other Taxes	3.75	2.88	2.61	3.36	4.55	2.82	2.75	4.02	4.39	3.71	3.70	3.50	3.87	4.21	4.49	10.65
Stamp duty and foreign exchange tax	0.57	0.48	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.34	0.34	0.45	0.43	0.47	0.53	0.52	0.45	0.37	0.25	0.33
Fuel Tax - Laws 16657 & 17597	1.02	1.04	0.92	1.21	2.10	1.26	0.73	1.28	1.90	1.32	1.25	1.99	2.22	2.37	3.18	2.78
Law 21399	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.01	0.00	..	..	..
Other	2.16	1.36	1.30	1.69	1.98	1.21	1.63	1.97	1.92	1.59	1.68	0.99	1.20	1.47	1.06	11.54
II- PROVINCIAL TAXES	2.84	2.24	1.88	1.86	2.18	0.90	1.46	2.86	3.51	3.80	3.90	3.70	3.31	2.68	3.21	3.40
Stamp Duty Tax	0.57	0.48	0.39	0.40	0.47	0.31	0.26	0.45	0.54	0.61	0.64	0.52	0.39	0.32	0.28	0.32
Automotive License Tax	0.23	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.20	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.28	0.25	0.35	0.41
Real Estate Tax	0.57	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.20	0.19	0.50	0.72	0.79	0.74	0.84	0.76	0.59	0.85	0.85
Tax on Gross Profits	1.14	0.96	0.77	0.76	0.91	0.12	0.80	1.56	1.79	1.87	1.99	1.84	1.74	1.47	1.66	1.74
Other Taxes	0.34	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.18	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.07
III- QUASI-TAXES	0.57	0.32	0.24	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.46	0.66	1.07	1.48	0.77	0.25	0.25	0.24	..	..
National	0.45	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.29	0.27	0.44	0.62	1.02	1.43	0.72	0.22	0.22	0.22	..	..
Provincial	0.11	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	..	..
IV- SOCIAL SECURITY	7.61	7.92	6.62	8.59	9.94	8.61	7.83	7.39	9.13	10.07	10.54	6.58	5.58	5.42	4.85	..
V- TOTAL	22.39	20.16	17.68	20.06	23.72	16.81	19.02	23.11	25.87	26.64	28.14	24.39	22.30	21.53	19.22	27.15

1/ Includes inheritance taxes.

Source: Tables 2.12 and 5.20.

June 30, 1987

Table 5.5: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(thousands of 9 australes)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I- PUBLIC SECTOR, CONSOLIDATED																
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	2.950	4.125	6.653	12.307	18.885	56.592	299.7	793	2283	5863	12441	26895	71112	352336	3217293	11578899
Public Expenditure in Social Sectors	0.488	0.680	1.054	2.236	3.776	11.526	44.1	107	350	997	2096	3929	8714	49873	293917	1441212
Education	0.310	0.427	0.674	1.426	2.182	6.139	20.4	55	190	602	1137	2255	4817	27965	131145	652360
Culture	0.011	0.014	0.016	0.028	0.050	0.116	0.4	1	4	114	26	64	137	698	5500	27105
Primary Ed.	0.153	0.199	0.326	0.705	1.104	3.104	10.0	26	92	229	525	915	1944	12681	12958	72117
Secondary Ed.	0.076	0.109	0.173	0.371	0.555	1.713	6.0	16	54	149	344	695	1472	7709	60232	291023
Higher Ed.	0.045	0.068	0.102	0.206	0.298	1.017	3.0	8	28	77	178	380	803	4272	33743	163407
Other	0.025	0.037	0.057	0.116	0.175	0.189	0.9	3	11	33	64	201	461	2605	18636	98708
Health	0.141	0.195	0.309	0.609	1.107	3.511	15.9	41	125	305	626	1285	2745	13655	105404	534664
Medical Services	0.079	0.110	0.176	0.360	0.656	2.061	8.7	22	62	151	345	725	1457	7944	61021	306691
Environmental Health	0.061	0.084	0.130	0.246	0.435	1.369	6.8	18	56	131	234	413	901	3685	29437	147889
Other	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.016	0.081	0.4	1	7	23	47	147	387	2026	14946	80083
Housing and Urban Services	0.036	0.057	0.070	0.200	0.486	1.875	7.8	11	36	90	333	389	1152	8253	57373	254193
Water Supply	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Expenditure in Other Sectors	2.462	3.445	5.599	10.071	15.109	45.066	255.6	686	1933	4866	10345	22966	62398	302463	2923375	10137687
Memo item:																
Social Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	16.5	16.5	15.8	18.2	20.0	20.4	14.7	13.5	15.3	17.0	16.8	14.6	12.3	14.2	9.1	12.4
Other Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	83.5	83.5	84.2	81.8	80.0	79.6	85.3	86.5	84.7	83.0	83.2	85.4	87.7	85.8	90.9	87.6

June 19, 1987

Table 5.5: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(thousands of $ australes)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
II- CENTRAL GOVERNMENT 1/																
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	2.287	3.233	5.235	9.500	14.365	41.822	237.3	596	1724	4413	9152	20258	56985	270057	2605082	8837066
Central Gov. Expenditure in Social Sectors	0.269	0.369	0.552	1.210	2.108	5.666	22.3	50	152	452	763	1293	2981	20296	133370	722189
Education	0.183	0.250	0.389	0.831	1.263	3.430	10.9	30	96	325	507	948	2008	22926	93651	484442
Culture	0.006	0.009	0.007	0.014	0.027	0.057	0.2	0	2	106	7	16	39	205	1912	10676
Primary Ed.	0.058	0.074	0.120	0.266	0.428	1.102	3.3	9	21	14	29	38	72	11460	3873	31429
Secondary Ed.	0.059	0.081	0.129	0.279	0.416	1.271	4.4	12	43	120	271	509	1081	6351	50128	245770
Higher Ed.	0.042	0.062	0.094	0.189	0.271	0.943	2.8	8	27	74	170	330	704	4173	33006	160108
Other	0.018	0.024	0.039	0.083	0.121	0.057	0.3	1	4	10	30	55	112	737	4737	36460
Health	0.069	0.090	0.137	0.260	0.566	1.774	8.7	19	53	119	238	282	687	3823	32247	207026
Medical Services	0.025	0.031	0.048	0.106	0.246	0.736	3.7	8	20	40	79	128	349	1872	15841	104350
Environmental Health	0.044	0.059	0.089	0.154	0.309	0.971	4.6	11	31	76	142	135	314	1759	15106	83708
Other	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.067	0.4	0	1	3	17	19	24	192	1300	18968
Housing and Urban Services	0.017	0.029	0.026	0.119	0.279	0.462	2.7	0	3	7	18	63	286	1547	7476	30725
Water Supply	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Government Expenditures in Other Sec	2.018	2.864	4.683	8.290	12.257	36.156	215.0	546	1572	3961	8389	18965	54004	241761	2471703	8114872
Memo item:																
Social Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	12	11	11	13	15	14	9	8	9	10	8	6	5	10	5	8
Other Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	88	89	89	87	85	86	91	92	91	90	92	94	95	90	95	92

1/ Includes public enterprises and social security.

June 19, 1987

Table 5.5: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(thousands of 9 australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
III- PROVINCES																
TOTAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES	0.663	0.892	1.418	2.807	4.520	14.770	62.4	197	559	1450	3289	6637	14127	82279	612211	2741833
Provincial Expenditure in Social Sectors	0.219	0.311	0.502	1.026	1.668	5.860	21.8	58	199	545	1333	2636	5733	21577	160547	719023
Education	0.127	0.177	0.285	0.595	0.919	2.709	9.5	25	93	277	630	1307	2809	5039	37494	167918
Culture	0.005	0.005	0.009	0.014	0.023	0.059	0.2	0	3	7	19	48	98	493	3668	16429
Primary Ed.	0.095	0.125	0.206	0.439	0.676	2.002	6.8	18	71	215	496	877	1872	1221	9085	40688
Secondary Ed.	0.017	0.028	0.044	0.092	0.139	0.442	1.7	4	11	29	73	186	391	1358	10104	45253
Higher Ed.	0.003	0.006	0.008	0.017	0.027	0.074	0.2	1	2	3	8	50	99	99	737	3299
Other	0.007	0.013	0.018	0.033	0.054	0.132	0.6	2	7	23	34	146	349	1868	13899	62248
Health	0.072	0.105	0.172	0.349	0.541	1.737	7.2	22	73	186	388	1003	2058	9832	73157	327638
Medical Services	0.054	0.079	0.128	0.254	0.410	1.325	4.9	14	42	111	266	597	1108	6072	45180	202341
Environmental Health	0.017	0.025	0.041	0.092	0.126	0.398	2.2	7	25	55	92	278	587	1926	14331	64181
Other	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.014	0.1	1	6	20	30	128	363	1834	13646	61115
Housing and Urban Services	0.019	0.028	0.044	0.081	0.207	1.413	5.1	10	33	82	315	326	866	6706	49897	223468
Water Supply	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial Expenditures in Other Sectors	0.444	0.581	0.916	1.781	2.852	8.910	40.5	139	360	904	1956	4001	8394	60702	451664	2022810
Memo item:																
Social Sector Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	33	35	35	37	37	40	35	29	36	38	41	40	41	26	26	26
Other Sectors Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	67	65	65	63	63	60	65	71	64	62	59	60	59	74	74	74

Source: Ministry of Economy.

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Table 5.6: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(1970 australes)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I- PUBLIC SECTOR, CONSOLIDATED																
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	2950	3009	2888	3454	4248	4521	4181	4230	4680	4722	5313	5562	4797	5249	6864	3216
Public Expenditure in Social Sectors	488	546	562	807	1026	1119	834	743	822	914	875	792	731	960	774	417
Education	310	333	334	479	542	511	353	365	427	555	486	462	398	520	298	181
Culture	11	11	8	9	12	10	7	5	10	105	11	13	11	13	13	8
Primary Ed.	153	155	162	237	274	258	173	175	207	212	225	188	161	236	29	20
Secondary Ed.	76	85	86	125	138	143	104	109	122	137	147	143	122	143	137	81
Higher Ed.	45	53	51	69	74	85	52	56	63	71	76	78	66	79	77	45
Other	25	29	28	39	43	16	16	21	24	31	27	41	38	48	42	27
Health	141	164	184	242	376	482	359	314	324	288	262	248	231	311	334	169
Medical Services	79	92	105	143	223	283	196	167	160	143	145	140	123	181	193	97
Environmental Health	61	71	77	98	148	188	154	138	146	123	98	80	76	84	93	47
Other	1	1	2	1	5	11	9	8	18	22	20	28	33	46	47	25
Housing and Urban Services	36	48	43	86	108	126	123	64	71	71	126	82	101	129	143	68
Water Supply	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Expenditure in Other Sectors	2462	2462	2326	2646	3222	3402	3347	3487	3858	3807	4438	4770	4066	4289	6090	2799
Memo item:																
Social Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	17	18	19	23	24	25	20	18	18	19	16	14	15	18	11	13
Other Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	83	82	81	77	76	75	80	82	82	81	84	86	85	82	89	87
Total Expenditures Index (WPI+CPI/2)	1.00	1.37	2.30	3.56	4.45	12.52	71.67	187.48	487.85	1242	2342	4835	14823	67123	468692	3600586
Social Expenditures Implicit Index (1970=1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.43	1	2	5	12	52	380	3455
Other Expenditures Implicit Index (1970=1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.20	0.50	1	2	5	15	71	480	3622
Education Price Index (1970=1)	1.00	1.28	2.02	2.98	4.03	12.01	57.92	151.47	444.56	1084	2337	4877	12092	53785	440722	3607602
Health Price Index (1970=1)	1.00	1.19	1.68	2.51	2.95	7.28	44.24	130.65	385.92	1061	2385	5192	11866	43874	315729	3170714
Housing Price Index (1970=1)	1.00	1.18	1.62	2.32	4.49	14.91	63.75	169.26	499.79	1259	2648	4733	11359	63877	401465	3754643
Water Price Index (1970=1)	1.00	1.50	1.83	4.83	5.33	16.00	74.67	213.33	613.33	1525	3125	6592	15408	74667	453333	3902594

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Table 5.6: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(1970 australes)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
II- CENTRAL GOVERNMENT 1/																
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	2287	2358	2273	2666	3231	3341	3311	3179	3533	3554	3908	4190	3844	4023	5558	2454
Central Gov. Exp in Social Sectors	269	478	486	627	847	874	713	535	556	635	623	479	444	704	760	420
Education	183	378	388	472	593	599	474	386	414	517	517	411	360	592	639	347
Culture	6	7	3	5	7	5	3	3	4	98	3	3	3	4	4	3
Primary Ed.	58	58	60	89	106	92	56	57	47	13	12	8	6	213	9	9
Secondary Ed.	59	63	64	94	103	106	75	81	98	111	116	104	89	110	114	68
Higher Ed.	42	48	47	63	67	78	49	52	60	60	73	68	58	78	75	44
Other	18	19	19	28	30	5	5	5	9	9	13	11	9	14	11	10
Health	69	76	81	103	192	244	196	147	136	112	100	54	58	87	102	65
Medical Services	25	26	29	42	83	101	85	59	52	38	33	25	29	43	50	33
Environmental Health	44	50	53	61	105	133	103	84	81	72	60	26	26	40	48	26
Other	0	0	0	0	4	9	8	4	3	3	7	4	2	4	4	6
Housing and Urban Services	17	25	16	51	62	31	43	2	5	6	7	13	25	24	19	8
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Government Expenditures in Other Sec	2018	1880	1787	2039	2385	2467	2599	2643	2978	2919	3285	3711	3401	3320	4799	2034
Memo item:																
Social Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	12	20	21	24	26	26	22	17	16	18	16	11	12	17	14	17
Other Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	88	80	79	76	74	74	78	83	84	82	84	89	88	83	86	83

1/ Includes public enterprises and social security.

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Table 5.6: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(1970 australes)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
III- PROVINCES																
TOTAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES	663	651	616	788	1017	1180	870	1051	1146	1168	1405	1373	953	1226	1306	761
Provincial Expenditure in Social Sectors	219	251	271	374	450	559	407	396	464	496	551	530	482	423	441	209
Education	127	138	141	200	220	225	164	167	210	256	270	268	232	94	85	47
Culture	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	3	6	7	8	10	8	9	8	5
Primary Ed.	95	98	102	147	168	167	117	118	161	198	212	180	155	23	21	11
Secondary Ed.	17	22	22	31	35	37	29	27	24	27	31	38	32	25	23	13
Higher Ed.	3	5	4	6	7	6	3	4	4	3	3	10	8	2	2	1
Other	7	10	9	11	13	11	11	16	15	21	15	36	29	35	32	17
Health	72	88	102	139	184	239	163	167	188	175	163	193	173	224	232	103
Medical Services	54	66	76	101	139	182	111	108	109	105	112	115	93	138	143	64
Environmental Health	17	21	24	37	43	55	51	54	65	52	39	54	69	64	65	29
Other	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	5	14	19	13	25	31	42	43	19
Housing and Urban Services	19	24	27	35	46	95	80	62	66	65	119	69	76	105	129	60
Water Supply	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial Expenditure in Other Sectors	444	400	344	414	559	621	463	655	683	671	853	843	471	803	865	552
Memo item:																
Social Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	33	39	44	47	45	47	47	38	40	43	39	39	51	34	34	27
Other Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	67	61	56	53	55	53	53	62	60	57	61	61	49	66	66	73

Source: Table 5.5 and INDEC.

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Table 5.7: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(as percentage of the total)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I- PUBLIC SECTOR, CONSOLIDATED																
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Expenditure in Social Sectors	16.5	16.5	15.8	18.2	20.0	20.4	14.7	13.5	15.3	17.0	16.8	14.6	12.3	14.2	9.1	12.4
Education	10.5	10.4	10.1	11.6	11.6	10.8	6.8	7.0	8.3	10.3	9.1	8.4	6.8	7.9	4.1	5.6
Culture	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary Education	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.4	2.7	3.6	0.4	0.6
Secondary Education	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	.1	2.2	1.9	2.5
Higher Education	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4
Other	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
Health	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.6
Medical Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.6
Environmental Health	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Housing and Urban Services	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.6	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.2
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Expenditure in Other Sectors	83.5	83.5	84.2	81.8	80.0	79.6	85.3	86.5	84.7	83.0	83.2	85.4	87.7	85.8	90.9	87.6

Source: Table 5.5.

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Table 5.7: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(as percentage of the total)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
II- CENTRAL GOVERNMENT																
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central Gov. Expenditure in Social Sectors	11.8	11.4	10.5	12.7	14.7	13.5	9.4	8.3	8.8	10.2	8.3	6.4	5.2	10.5	5.1	8.2
Education	8.0	7.7	7.4	8.7	8.8	8.2	4.6	5.0	5.6	7.4	5.5	4.7	3.5	8.5	3.6	5.5
Culture	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary Education	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.4
Secondary Education	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.8
Higher Education	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.8
Other	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Health	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.3
Medical Services	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2
Environmental Health	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Housing and Urban Services	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Government Expenditure in Other Sect	88.2	88.6	89.5	87.3	85.3	86.5	90.6	91.7	91.2	89.8	91.7	93.6	94.8	89.5	94.9	91.8

Source: Table 5.5.

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Table 5.7: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(as percentage of the total)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
III- PROVINCES																
TOTAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provincial Expenditure in Social Sectors	33.0	34.9	35.4	36.6	36.9	39.7	35.0	29.2	35.6	37.6	40.5	39.7	40.6	26.2	26.2	26.2
Education	19.2	19.8	20.1	21.2	20.3	18.3	15.3	12.9	16.7	19.1	19.2	19.7	19.9	6.1	6.1	6.1
Culture	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Primary Education	14.3	14.0	14.5	15.6	15.0	13.6	10.9	9.1	12.8	14.8	15.1	13.2	13.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Secondary Education	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Higher Education	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Health	10.9	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.1	13.0	12.8	11.8	15.1	14.6	11.9	11.9	11.9
Medical Services	8.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	7.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.1	9.0	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4
Environmental Health	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.8	4.2	4.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Housing and Urban Services	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	4.6	9.6	8.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	9.6	4.9	6.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Water Supply	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provincial Expenditure in Other Sectors	67.0	65.1	64.6	63.4	63.1	60.3	65.0	70.8	64.4	62.4	59.5	60.3	59.4	73.8	73.8	73.8

Source: Table 5.5.

June 19, 1987

Table 5.8: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(per capita; australes of 1970)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I- PUBLIC SECTOR, CONSOLIDATED																
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	123.1	123.6	116.6	137.1	165.8	173.5	157.9	157.2	171.1	169.9	188.2	193.9	164.5	177.2	228.1	105.2
Public Expenditure in Social Sectors	20.4	22.4	22.7	32.1	40.0	42.9	31.5	27.6	30.1	32.9	31.0	27.6	25.1	32.4	25.7	13.6
Education	12.9	13.7	13.5	19.0	21.2	19.6	13.3	13.6	15.6	20.0	17.2	16.1	13.7	17.5	9.9	5.9
Culture	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Primary Ed.	6.4	6.4	6.5	9.4	10.7	9.9	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.6	8.0	6.5	5.5	8.0	1.0	0.7
Secondary Ed.	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.9	5.4	5.5	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	2.6
Higher Ed.	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.5
Other	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9
Health	5.9	6.7	7.4	9.6	14.7	18.5	13.6	11.7	11.9	10.4	9.3	8.6	7.9	10.5	11.1	5.5
Medical Services	3.3	3.8	4.2	5.7	8.7	10.9	7.4	6.2	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	6.1	6.4	3.2
Environmental Health	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.9	5.8	7.2	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.8
Housing and Urban Services	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.5	2.9	3.5	4.4	4.7	2.2
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Expenditure in Other Sectors	102.7	101.1	93.9	105.1	125.8	130.6	126.4	129.6	141.1	137.0	157.2	166.2	139.5	144.8	202.3	91.6

Source: Table 5.5 and 1.1.

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Table 5.8: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(per capita; australes of 1970)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
II- CENTRAL GOVERNMENT																
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	95.4	96.8	91.8	105.8	126.1	128.3	125.0	118.1	129.2	127.9	138.4	146.0	131.8	135.8	184.7	80.3
Central Gov. Expenditure in Social Sectors	11.2	19.6	19.6	24.9	33.1	33.5	26.9	19.9	20.3	22.8	22.1	16.7	15.2	23.8	25.2	13.8
Education	7.6	15.5	15.7	18.7	23.1	23.0	17.9	14.3	15.1	18.6	18.3	14.3	12.4	20.0	21.2	11.3
Culture	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary Education	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	7.2	0.3	0.3
Secondary Education	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.8	2.2
Higher Education	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.5
Other	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Health	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.1	7.5	9.4	7.4	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	2.1
Medical Services	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.7	3.3	3.9	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.1
Environmental Health	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.1	5.1	3.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Housing and Urban Services	0.7	1.0	0.6	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central Government Expenditure in Other Sect	84.2	77.2	72.2	81.0	93.1	94.7	98.1	98.2	108.9	105.1	116.3	129.3	116.6	112.0	159.4	66.6

Source: Table 5.5 and 1.1.

June 19, 1987

Table 5.8: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(per capita australes of 1970)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
III- PROVINCES																
TOTAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES	27.7	26.7	24.9	31.3	39.7	45.3	32.9	39.1	41.9	42.0	49.7	47.8	32.7	41.4	43.4	24.9
Provincial Expenditure in Social Sectors	9.1	10.3	11.0	14.8	17.9	21.4	15.4	14.7	17.0	17.9	19.5	18.5	16.5	14.3	14.7	6.9
Education	5.3	5.7	5.7	7.9	8.9	8.7	6.2	6.2	7.7	9.2	9.5	9.3	8.0	3.2	2.8	1.5
Culture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Primary Education	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.9	6.6	6.4	4.4	4.4	5.9	7.1	7.5	6.3	5.3	0.8	0.7	0.4
Secondary Education	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4
Higher Education	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6
Health	3.0	3.6	4.1	5.5	7.2	9.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.3	5.8	6.7	5.9	7.6	7.7	3.4
Medical Services	2.3	2.7	3.1	4.0	5.4	7.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.7	4.8	2.1
Environmental Health	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.6
Housing and Urban Services	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.2	2.4	2.6	3.5	4.1	1.9
Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Provincial Expenditure in Other Sectors	18.5	16.4	13.9	16.4	21.8	23.8	17.5	24.3	25.0	24.2	30.2	29.4	16.2	27.1	28.7	18.1

Source: Table 5.5 and 1.1.

June 19, 1987

Table 5.9: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(As percentage of GDP)

(continues

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I- PUBLIC SECTOR, CONSOLIDATED																
TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURES	33.62	32.95	32.16	34.60	38.82	39.57	39.50	37.80	43.62	41.14	44.02	49.13	48.18	51.53	60.92	29.25
Public Expenditure in Social Sectors	5.56	5.43	5.09	6.30	7.76	8.06	5.82	5.12	6.70	7.00	7.42	7.18	5.90	7.29	5.57	3.64
Education	3.53	3.41	3.26	4.02	4.49	4.29	2.69	2.64	3.62	4.22	4.02	4.12	3.26	4.09	2.48	1.65
Culture	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.80	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.07
Primary Ed.	1.74	1.59	1.58	1.99	2.27	2.17	1.32	1.26	1.76	1.61	1.86	1.67	1.32	1.85	0.25	0.18
Secondary Ed.	0.87	0.87	0.84	1.05	1.14	1.20	0.80	0.79	1.03	1.04	1.22	1.27	1.00	1.13	1.14	0.74
Higher Ed.	0.51	0.54	0.49	0.58	0.61	0.71	0.39	0.40	0.54	0.54	0.63	0.69	0.54	0.62	0.64	0.41
Other	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.33	0.36	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.35	0.25
Health	1.61	1.56	1.49	1.72	2.28	2.45	2.09	1.96	2.39	2.14	2.21	2.35	1.86	2.00	2.00	1.35
Medical Services	0.90	0.88	0.85	1.01	1.35	1.44	1.14	1.04	1.18	1.06	1.22	1.32	0.99	1.16	1.16	0.77
Environmental Health	0.70	0.67	0.63	0.69	0.89	0.96	0.90	0.86	1.08	0.92	0.83	0.75	0.61	0.54	0.56	0.37
Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.27	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.20
Housing and Urban Services	0.41	0.46	0.34	0.56	1.00	1.31	1.03	0.52	0.68	0.63	1.18	0.71	0.78	1.21	1.09	0.64
Water Supply	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Expenditure in Other Sectors	28.06	27.52	27.06	28.30	31.06	31.51	33.68	32.77	36.92	34.14	36.60	41.96	42.28	44.24	55.36	25.61

Source: Table 5.5 and 2.5.

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Table 5.9: ARGENTINA - PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY DESTINATION, 1970-1985
(As percentage of GDP)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
						II- CENTRAL GOVERNMENT										
TOTAL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES	26.06	25.83	25.30	26.77	29.53	29.24	31.28	28.47	32.93	30.96	32.38	37.01	38.61	39.50	49.33	22.32
Central Gov. Expenditure in Social Sectors	3.07	2.95	2.67	3.41	4.33	3.96	2.94	2.37	2.90	3.17	2.70	2.36	2.02	4.14	2.53	1.82
Education	2.09	2.00	1.88	2.34	2.60	2.40	1.44	1.43	1.84	2.28	1.79	1.73	1.36	3.35	1.77	1.22
Culture	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.75	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Primary Education	0.66	0.59	0.58	0.75	0.88	0.77	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.05	1.68	0.07	0.08
Secondary Education	0.67	0.65	0.62	0.79	0.86	0.89	0.58	0.59	0.83	0.84	0.96	0.93	0.73	0.93	0.95	0.62
Higher Education	0.48	0.50	0.45	0.53	0.56	0.66	0.37	0.37	0.51	0.52	0.60	0.60	0.48	0.61	0.62	0.40
Other	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.09
Health	0.79	0.72	0.66	0.73	1.16	1.24	1.14	0.92	1.00	0.84	0.84	0.52	0.47	0.56	0.61	0.52
Medical Services	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.30	0.51	0.51	0.49	0.37	0.38	0.28	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.26
Environmental Health	0.50	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.64	0.68	0.60	0.53	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.25	0.21	0.26	0.29	0.21
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.05
Housing and Urban Services	0.19	0.23	0.13	0.34	0.57	0.32	0.36	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.23	0.14	0.08
Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Government Expenditure in Other Sect	23.00	22.88	22.63	23.36	25.20	25.28	28.34	26.10	30.04	27.80	29.68	34.65	36.59	35.36	46.80	20.50

Source: Table 5.5 and 2.5.

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Table 5.10: ARGENTINA - DECENTRALIZATION OF EXPENDITURES TO PROVINCES, 1970-1985
(as % of consolidated public sector expenditures)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES	22.5	21.6	21.3	22.8	23.9	26.1	20.8	24.9	24.5	24.7	26.4	24.7	19.9	23.4	19.0	23.7
Provincial Expenditure in Social Sectors	44.9	45.7	47.6	45.9	44.2	50.8	49.5	53.8	56.7	54.7	63.6	67.1	65.8	43.3	54.6	49.9
Education	41.0	41.5	42.3	41.7	42.1	44.1	46.6	45.9	49.2	46.0	55.4	58.0	58.3	18.0	28.6	25.7
Culture	45.5	35.7	56.3	50.0	46.0	50.9	59.3	50.8	63.2	6.4	73.1	75.0	71.5	70.6	65.7	60.6
Primary Ed.	62.1	62.8	63.2	62.3	61.2	64.5	67.5	67.6	77.6	93.7	94.5	95.8	96.3	9.6	70.1	56.4
Secondary Ed.	22.4	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.8	27.8	25.0	19.6	19.4	21.2	26.8	26.6	17.6	16.8	15.5
Higher Ed.	6.7	8.8	7.8	8.3	9.1	7.3	6.2	7.0	5.9	3.8	4.5	13.2	12.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Other	28.0	35.1	31.6	28.4	30.9	69.8	67.0	74.8	62.0	69.3	53.1	72.6	75.7	71.7	74.6	63.1
Health	51.1	53.8	55.7	57.3	48.9	49.5	45.4	53.2	58.0	61.0	62.0	78.1	75.0	72.0	69.4	61.3
Medical Services	68.4	71.8	72.7	70.6	62.5	64.3	56.7	64.7	67.8	73.4	77.1	82.3	76.0	76.4	74.0	66.0
Environmental Health	27.9	29.8	31.5	37.4	29.0	29.1	32.9	39.0	44.5	41.9	39.3	67.3	65.1	52.3	48.7	43.4
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.3	17.3	15.0	56.0	81.3	87.6	63.8	87.1	93.8	90.5	91.3	76.3
Housing and Urban Services	52.8	49.1	62.9	40.5	42.6	75.4	65.1	96.1	92.6	91.8	94.6	83.8	75.2	81.3	87.0	87.9
Water Supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provincial Expenditures in Other Sectors	18.0	16.9	16.4	17.7	18.9	19.8	15.9	20.3	18.7	18.6	18.9	17.4	13.5	20.1	15.5	20.0
Memo item:																
Social Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.3	1.9	2.9	2.1
Other Expenditures/Total Expend. (%)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8

Source: Table 5.5.

June 19, 1987

Table 6.1: ARGENTINA - UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, 1977-1987 1/
(Percentage of Economically Active Population)

	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	June	Nov.	June	Nov.
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT 2/	3.9	2.7	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	4.2	5.3	6.0	4.6	5.5	3.9	4.7	4.4	6.3	5.9	..	5.2	6.0	5.7
Gr. Buenos Aires	3.4	2.2	3.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	4.0	5.0	5.7	3.8	5.2	3.1	4.0	3.6	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.5	5.2
Gran Rosario	3.5	2.6	5.5	2.3	3.1	2.7	4.3	2.4	4.9	6.5	8.5	8.0	6.3	..	7.0	6.2	10.9	10.2	6.8	7.2	7.3	8.3
Cordoba	5.9	4.0	5.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.9	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.4	5.6	4.4	5.1	5.3	4.7	6.4	5.1	4.9	5.5
Gr. San Miguel de Tucuman	7.3	4.3	6.8	4.9	5.9	4.9	6.3	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.0	8.7	8.1	7.5 2/	8.6	10.6	12.2	11.4	13.6	12.5	13.1	9.8
Mendoza	4.4	4.4	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.4	1.4	3.1	4.2	5.3	4.8	3.3	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.1
TOTAL UNDEREMPLOYMENT 3/	4.1	3.8	5.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.4	..	7.3	8.2	8.6

Source: INDEC.
1/ Includes 27 urban centers in 1979 to 1981, and 26 since 1982.
2/ Includes Tejs-Viejo.
3/ Persons employed less than 30 hours per week.
4/ Provisional figure, not including Buenos Aires, Gran Catamarca, Concordia, Gualeguaychu, and Santa Rosa y Toay.

March 1988

Table 6.2: ARGENTINA - EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT, 1971-1987
(in thousands)

	Administration 1/	Public Enterprises 2/	Local Government 3/	TOTAL
1971	572.7	399.4	483.7	1455.8
1972	581.7	407.5	500.9	1490.1
1973	601.5	414.3	518.0	1533.8
1974	625.2	429.1	564.5	1618.8
1975	637.4	441.0	630.8	1709.2
1976	638.0	476.7	646.7	1761.4
1977	643.1	438.2	661.1	1742.4
1978	582.7	418.9	688.6	1690.2
1979	564.5	387.4	726.9	1678.8
1980	557.1	374.4	721.7	1653.2
1981	573.5	350.1	724.2	1647.8
1982	574.5	334.7	725.0	1634.2
1983	548.3	325.8	747.2	1621.3
1984	605.5	348.8	720.1	1674.4
1985	622.4	360.3	752.3	1735.0
1986	637.5	351.0	795.2	1783.7
1987	650.2	341.5	910.5	1902.2

Source: Secretaria de Hacienda.
1/ Central Administration, Special Accounts, and Decentralized Agencies.
2/ Including the official Banking System.
3/ Permanent Staff in Provinces, MCBA and Tierra de Fuego.

March 1988

Table 6.3: ARGENTINA - ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 1980[1/]
(Thousands)

AGE	14 + Population	Economically Active	Economically not Active					Activity Ratio
			Total	Retired	Students	House-care	Other	
TOTAL	19936	10034	9901	1946.3	1318	5449	990	50.3
14	470	67	403	0.1	378	27	38	14.3
15	481	122	359	0.1	280	39	40	25.4
16	473	165	307	0.2	224	46	37	34.9
17	470	192	277	0.2	190	54	33	40.9
18	473	229	244	0.1	133	65	46	48.4
19	446	222	223	0.1	86	72	65	49.8
20	447	268	178	0.2	65	83	30	60.0
21	432	275	158	0.3	48	87	23	63.7
22	447	287	159	0.3	38	100	21	64.2
23	456	297	158	0.3	29	110	19	65.1
24	443	289	154	0.4	22	116	16	65.2
25 - 29	2124	1388	736	3	45	622	66	65.3
30 - 34	1975	1287	687	5	9	620	53	65.2
35 - 39	1725	1117	607	10	4	549	44	64.8
40 - 44	1549	990	560	19	2	496	43	63.9
45 - 49	1497	917	580	43	2	489	46	61.3
50 - 54	1458	812	648	95	2	496	55	55.7
55 - 59	1281	598	683	192	1	433	57	46.7
60 - 64	1002	296	706	324	0	328	54	29.5
65 - 69	873	136	738	419	0	267	52	15.6
70 - 74	634	53	581	362	0	171	48	8.4
75 +	780	27	753	470	0	179	104	3.5

Source: INDEC.
1/ Census data. Next census will be held in 1990.

May 4, 1987

Table 6.4: ARGENTINA - POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(Thousands)

Economic Activity	14 + Population	Employee or Blue Collar				Self-employed	Partner	Household without Fixed Income
		Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Domestic Service			
ECONOMIC SECTOR	9988	7147	2064	4537	546	1941	575	325
Agriculture	1201	635	46	586	3	320	93	153
Mining	47	45	18	27	0	1	0	0
Manufacturing	1986	1605	109	1495	1	221	133	27
Electricity, Gas and Water	103	102	84	18	0	1	0	0
Construction	1003	600	75	525	0	338	30	35
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	1702	919	55	859	5	496	244	43
Transport and Communication	460	359	192	167	0	81	15	5
Banking	394	303	95	208	0	71	19	1
Public and Private Services	2399	2081	1109	455	517	264	30	24
Other	693	498	281	197	20	148	10	37

Source: INDEC.

May 4, 1987

Table 6.5: ARGENTINA - POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1980
(As percentage of the total for each activity)

Economic Activity	14 + Population	Employee or Blue Collar				Self-employed	Partner	Household without Fixed Income
		Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Domestic Service			
ECONOMIC SECTOR	100.0	71.6	20.7	45.4	5.5	19.4	5.8	3.3
Agriculture	100.0	52.9	3.8	48.8	0.2	26.6	7.7	12.7
Mining	100.0	96.6	38.6	57.9	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	100.0	80.8	5.5	75.3	0.0	11.1	6.7	1.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	100.0	98.7	81.3	17.4	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1
Construction	100.0	59.8	7.5	52.3	0.0	33.7	3.0	3.5
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	100.0	54.0	3.2	50.5	0.3	29.1	14.3	2.5
Transport and Communication	100.0	78.0	41.7	36.3	0.0	17.6	3.3	1.1
Banking	100.0	76.9	24.1	52.8	0.1	18.0	4.8	0.3
Public and Private Services	100.0	86.7	46.2	19.0	21.6	11.0	1.3	1.0
Other	100.0	71.9	40.5	28.4	2.9	21.4	1.4	5.3

Source: Table 6.2.

May 4, 1987

Table 6.6: ARGENTINA - POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1980
(As percentage of the total for each category)

Economic Activity	14 + Population	Employee or Blue Collar				Self-employed	Partner	Household without Fixed Income
		Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Domestic Service			
ECONOMIC SECTOR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	12.0	8.9	2.2	12.9	0.5	16.5	16.2	47.0
Mining	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	19.9	22.5	5.3	33.0	0.1	11.4	23.2	8.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.0	1.4	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	10.0	8.4	3.6	11.6	0.1	17.4	5.2	10.8
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	17.0	12.9	2.7	18.9	0.9	25.6	42.5	13.2
Transport and Communication	4.6	5.0	9.3	3.7	0.0	4.2	2.6	1.5
Banking	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.6	0.1	3.7	3.3	0.3
Public and Private Services	24.0	29.1	53.7	10.9	94.6	13.6	5.2	7.4
Other	6.9	7.0	13.6	4.3	3.7	7.6	1.7	11.4

Source: Table 6.2.

May 4, 1987

Table 7.1: ARGENTINA - ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF EDUCATION, 1985
(Thousands)

	Total		National		Provincial		Municipal		Private	
Level	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-Primary and Primary	5505	100	143	2.6	4038	73.4	242	4.4	1082	19.7
Secondary and Post-Secondary	1684	100	756	44.9	433	25.7	2	0.1	491	29.3
Non-University	182	100	58	31.9	63	34.6	1	0.5	60	33.0
University	664	100	586	88.3	2	0.3	..	0.0	76	11.4

Source: MEJ.

May 5, 1987

Table 7.2: ARGENTINA - ENROLLMENT RATES, 1960-1980
(Percent of age group attending)

Age Group	Census Years		
	1960	1970	1980
7 through 13	86.7	88.9	94.3
14 through 19	64.4	70.6	90.8
20 through 24	7.1	12.2	15.1
25 through 29	2.5	4.9	6.9

Source: FIEL, 1986.

May 5, 1987

Table 7.3: ARGENTINA - ESTIMATED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, 1985-2010
(Thousands)

Age Ranges	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Primary	4526	4701	4820	4645	4632	4664
Secondary	2557	2936	3310	3465	3309	3289
Higher Education	2816	3019	3467	3918	4129	3966

Source: World Bank, Population, Health and Nutrition Department, calculated from Argentina: Censo Nacional de Poblacion y Vivienda, 1980, with adjustments.

May 5, 1987

Table 7.4: ARGENTINA - EVOLUTION OF SALARIES FOR TEACHING PERSONNEL, 1974-1985
(in Australes of June 1985)

Year	Primary 1/		Secondary 2/		University 3/	
	$ A	Index	$ A	Index	$ A	Index
1974	187	100.0	187	100.0	630	100.0
1975	171	91.3	171	91.4	575	91.3
1976	97	51.8	97	51.9	326	51.8
1977	110	58.7	141	75.4	532	84.5
1978	166	88.6	214	114.4	722	114.7
1979	342	182.6	221	118.2	746	118.5
1980	456	243.4	295	157.8	1013	160.9
1981	204	108.9	264	141.2	906	143.9
1982	257	137.2	149	79.7	511	81.2
1983	108	57.7	128	68.4	442	70.2
1984	164	87.5	185	98.9	592	94.0
1985	130	69.4	123	65.8	334	53.1

1/ Average between entry level salary and maximum.
2/ Teacher with 18 hours of classes, average between entry level salary and maximum.
3/ Full time professor, average between entry level salary and maximum.

Source: FIEL, 1986.

May 7, 1987

Table 7.5: ARGENTINA - SOURCE AND USES OF FUNDS IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS
1983-1985 AVERAGE
(Percentage of GDP)

Source/Use	Public Education			Private Education	Total
	Federal	Prov/Mun	Sub-total		
EDUCATION					
General Revenue					
Federal	1.93	0.54	2.47	0.74	3.21
Prov/Municipal	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
Public Sub-Total	1.93	1.04	2.97	0.74	3.71
Private Households 1/	0.41	0.19	0.60	1.10	1.70
Total	2.34	1.23	3.57	1.84	5.41

HEALTH	Public Providers		OS Own Providers	Private Providers	Total
	Federal	Provincial			
General Revenue					
Federal	0.5	0.1	..	..	0.6
Provincial	..	1.5	..	..	1.5
Public Sub-Total	0.5	1.6	0	0	2.1
Social Insurance Funds			0.4	2.2	2.6
Private Households				2.4	2.4
Total	0.5	1.6	0.4	4.6	7.1

1/ Estimates include both direct fee and indirect expenditure on schooling by households.

Source: IBRD estimates (private expenditure) and Ministry of Economy (public expenditure).

May 11, 1987

Table 7.6: ARGENTINA - RATES OF RETURN BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1985

	Primary	Secondary	University	
			Not Employed During Study	Employed During Study
Private	21.0	24.4	10.0	26.0
Social	9.5	12.0	7.0	15.0

Source: IBRD estimates based on earnings data indicated by INDEC, Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, April 1985 (unpublished data) and on unit private and social costs indicated by Secretariat of Finance.

Note: The calculation took into account the direct costs (average unit expenditure and average outlays by households) and indirect costs associated with the decision to forego full time employment and continue through a higher level of education. Several simplifications were imposed by the nonavailability of data: the costs associated with (i) unemployment, (ii) job search, (iii) repetition, or slower than expected time of passage through the cycle were not taken into account. Nor was it possible to estimate the returns to different types of secondary education or to different university programs.

May 11, 1987

Table 7.7: ARGENTINA - EVOLUTION OF REAL EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT, 1976-1986
(in Australes of June, 1985)

Level of Education	1976		1980		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	$ A	Index	$ A	Index	$ A	Index	$ A	Index	$ A	Index	$ A	Index
Primary and Pre-Primary	140.5	100.0	393.6	280.1	666.3	474.2	810.4	576.8	289.5	206.0	546.5	389.0
Secondary	438.0	100.0	990.1	226.1	833.8	190.4	884.5	201.9	387.6	88.5	549.0	125.3
Higher	352.0	100.0	1014.9	288.3	937.5	266.3	888.7	252.5	327.5	93.0	510.7	145.1

Source: FIEL, 1986.

May 7, 1987

Table 7.8: ARGENTINA PUBLIC SUBSIDY PER STUDENT IN PRIVATE SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year	Australes of June 1985	Per Student Subsidy as an annual ratio per Student Cost in Public Education
1976	148	0.32
1977	263	0.42
1978	364	0.38
1979	409	0.47
1980	495	0.47
1981	461	0.48
1982	355	0.5
1983	470	0.54
1984	479	0.51
1985	197	0.48
1986	255	0.44

Source: IBRD

May 7, 1987

Table 7.9: ARGENTINA - DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY INCOME GROUP, 1980
(Percentages)

Income Quintiles	Health	Education			
		Total Education	Higher Education	Primary & Secondary Education	Pre-school, Primary & Secondary Education
					Public / Private
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 / 100.0
1	51.2	28.3	8.3	34.0	37.5 / 17.0
2	17.4	19.9	9.1	23.0	23.6 / 19.9
3	18.8	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.7 / 19.8
4	8.3	17.0	27.1	14.1	11.7 / 25.8
5	4.3	16.9	38.0	10.9	9.5 / 17.5

Source: IEERAL.

May 5, 1987

Table 7.10: ARGENTINA - HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH, 1985 1/
(As percentage of total household expenditures)

	Federal Capital	Rest of Greater Bs. Aires	Greater Bs. Aires
TOTAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH	10.63	8.53	9.61
I- EDUCATION	3.14	2.54	2.86
School Fees	1.22	1.02	1.11
Private Tutor's Fees	0.75	0.32	0.56
School Supplies	0.34	0.78	0.58
Books	0.53	0.39	0.45
Special Equipment & Supplies	0.30	0.03	0.16
II- HEALTH	7.49	5.99	6.75
Pharmaceuticals	3.42	3.70	3.56
Therapeutical Equipment	0.22	0.20	0.21
Medical Insurance Plans	1.44	0.58	1.02
Professional Fees & Co-payme	2.41	1.51	1.96

1/ February-September; Greater Buenos Aires.

Source: INDEC.

May 11, 1987

Table 7.11: ARGENTINA - HOUSEHOLD HEALTH EXPENDITURES BY INCOME GROUP, 1985 1/
(in % of total household expenditures)

Income Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
HEALTH	6.10	6.37	6.87	5.68	4.07	3.73	5.98
Pharaaceutical Products	3.07	3.68	4.40	3.87	2.79	2.71	3.70
Therapeutic equipaent & appliances	0.24	0.25	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.20
Medical Insurance Plans	0.63	0.94	0.54	0.40	0.07	0.55	0.58
Professional fees & co-payaents	2.16	1.50	1.76	1.24	1.06	0.47	1.50

1/ February-Septeaber; Greater Buenos Aires excluding Federal Capital.

Source: INDEC (Household surveys; unpublished data); Income groups IBRD estiaates.

May 11, 1987

Table 7.12: ARGENTINA - HOSPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE, BY SECTOR, 1985

Subsector	Agency	Hospitals	Beds			
			Short Term	Long Term	Total	%
Public	MSAS	24	2031	8279	10310	7.2
	Provinces	873	43378	13698	57076	38.8
	Municipalities	220	13254	1162	14416	9.8
Social Security		114	7590	489	8079	5.4
Armed Forces		211	8928	883	9811	6.8
Private		1738	42237	4811	47048	32.0
Total		3190	117688	29322	146740	100.0

Source: MSAS, 1986

May 5, 1987

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